ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,085—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1894. 5 P.M.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th June.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3050	500	T. Leigh	22nd ,,
B.I. GANGES	4226	800	G W Atkinson.	29th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell.	6th July.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	13th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.I. SHANNON	4198	800	E. Crewes	10th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th ,,
B.* HYDASPES	2986	450	E. Gordon	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	31st ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.
*Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—
CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 26th July.
In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION		2,841	500	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	750	14th June.
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig	4,409	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Seacon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 1st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at* ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s.s. Manilla, 25th June, and s.s. Singapore, 23rd July, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th June, 1894.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
C. BARBORO, Agent.
Seacon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1894.

S. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, Captain R. JONES, will SAIL from BOMBAY to HULL on June 7th. This Steamer is fitted with Electric Light and has all Cabins amidship. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 2nd June, 1894.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.
H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's S. S. "AVOCA" will SAIL as above on the 8th instant. For freight and passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents, Khoja Mohla.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	F. Snow.	3267	about 16th June.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th May, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 12th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 7th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,610 tons, on the 9th June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on the 7th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 8th June, calling at Aden, Mombasse, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and all information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
STEAMER TO KARACHI.
DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,500 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.
STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamers, SATRUNJI and MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2 100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY and SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.
SHEPHERD & Co.

"ANCHOR" LINE.
DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	July 20.
ARABIA	G. Read	August 3.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 23, 1894.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,
BEG to intimate to the Medical Profession, Surgeons and Superintendents of all Medical Institutions that they have issued their new Drug Catalogue, and that they are prepared to give Special Terms for
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
CHEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS,
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.
SPECTACLES, BINOCULARS AND EYE-GLASSES,
FILTERS AND GASOGENES,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND MEDICINES.
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CAMERAS SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE,
THE KODAK AND OTHER HAND CAMERAS, DRY PLATES AND FILMS,
LENSES AND SHUTTERS, ALL ACCESSORIES.
MAGIC LANTERN APPARATUS.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S CREASOTINE,
THE EFFICIENT STANDARD DISINFECTANT.
TREACHER & CO.'S CARBOLIC POWDER.
(Guaranteed 15 o/o.)
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
PERFUMES AND TOILET REQUISITES.
TREACHER AND CO.'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR, TEETH, &c., TOILET BRUSHES AND COMBS, SPONGES, &c.
Catalogues Free on Application at their Establishments in
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LATEST STYLES IN FELT HATS NOW BEING SHOWN.
BEST LONDON MAKES.
ROUND CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8

SQUARE CROWNS.

BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8

HOMBURG.

BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.
GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—
All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.
8-day Clock, superior make ..... Rs. 60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell ..... ,, 40
Do. extra long case ..... ,, 55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—
The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful Inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.
ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE, with dry battery complete ..... Rs. 80
Do. do. do. ..... ,, 110

ARMY CLOCKS—
LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.
Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial ..... Rs. 75
Clock, do. do. do. ..... ,, 95

BRACKET CLOCKS—
American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—
In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, with seconds hand. Timepiece ..... Rs. 55
Ditto. ditto. Clock ..... ,, 75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCHULTZ & CLIFTON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
STUDIO Open for PORTRAITURE from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
ENLARGING, Copying, and Reducing. Printing in Silver, Bromide, and Platinum from Amateur's own Negatives.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?
Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Annas 8 and Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

IT is noteworthy that the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT lately issued orders to use in future a GOVERNMENT STAMP on the Boxes of Cigarettes daily Manufactured and Exported from Egypt to all the different parts of the World.

The introduction of this system of using Stamps came into force from the 1st of March, 1894, and has been made chiefly with the object of putting a barrier between the real Egyptian Cigarettes Manufactured in Egypt and those Manufactured elsewhere, and unjustly called Egyptian. The Manufacture of these so-called Egyptian Cigarettes has caused great detriment to the Egyptian Government, and to deter this practise Stamps have been adopted and are fixed on all Boxes of Cigarettes coming from Egypt. The Egyptian Government made Stamps in three different colours—Red Stamps are used for boxes containing 100 Cigarettes each; Green for boxes of 50 each; and Yellow for boxes of 25 each. Smokers are requested not to trifle with the Government Stamp, it being the indication of the Genuine Egyptian Cigarettes. They are so fixed that they can easily be cut apart when opening the box.

Smokers will, therefore, take notice of the Stamps on the Boxes of Our Cigarettes, and thus they need not entertain any apprehension of their Genuineness. They are distinct from those made here and elsewhere of different kinds of Tabacco of a decidedly inferior quality.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:
"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
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"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."
The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASK FOR

PHILLIPS & CO.'S

"CRISP"

AËRATED WATERS.

AND

DRINK NO OTHER.

N.B.—Observe our Name and the Word "CRISP" on every Label.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE SORAB WOOLLEN AND COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LD.

(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of June, 1894, at 3 p.m. to pass the following resolution :—

"That it being shown to the satisfaction of the Shareholders that it could be beneficial to the interests of the Company to work the Mills and to carry on its business in the course of the Liquidation, the Liquidators are hereby authorised to carry on the business of the said Sorab Woollen and Cotton Mills Company, Limited (in Liquidation), and to work the Mills thereof in such manner, for such time, and for such purposes as it may in their discretion seem fit, or to allow the said Mills to be worked as aforesaid by any other person or persons upon such terms as to the Liquidators may seem fit."

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY.
Managing Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th June, 1894.

PASSENGERS—

—DEPARTING

BY MAIL STEAMER.

Trunks, Bags, Hold-Alls, Ulsters, Dressing Gowns, Caps, Straw Hats, Travelling Rugs and Wraps.

ASQUITH & LORD,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FIGS and RAISINS.

JUST RECEIVED, per P. & O. "GANGES'

A Small Consignment of

SMYRNA

FIGS and RAISINS (Seedless) Quality

NON PLUS ULTRA,

NEVER IMPORTED IN INDIA.

Packed in Neat Paper Boxes

of nearly 3 lbs each.

Figs per Packet Rs. 2

Raisins Sultanie, Seedless „ „ 2-8

N.B.—The Consignment being a Small one, Gentlemen are requested to book their Orders soon to prevent disappointment.

Apply Sharp to

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Sale of Unclaimed Books, Periodicals, Obliterated Foreign Stamps, Silver Coin, Samples, Iron Safe, Silver Plates, Articles, &c.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, periodicals, obliterated foreign stamps, illustrated papers, photo views, sample cloth, silver coin, pipes, electric belt, embroidered cloth, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate:—Consisting of copper handa, zinc, old shawl, cloth, rice, sugar, empty boxes, &c.

Also by order of the Official Assignee, H.C., and in re Haridas Veerjee, traded at Runchore's Jugari, an adjudged insolvent, consisting of silver-plated cups, pouse, plates and kundora, a very small pearl (khuda) and opened treasury safe.

SALE OF REMNANTS of Silk, Woollen, Cotton and Embroidered Piece-Goods, Hats and Caps, Umbrellas, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Millinery, &c, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Tyeb Valli Halai Memon, lately traded in partnership with Varind Valli, Khamissa Valli, Kasum Valli, and Sulleman Valli, as Commission Agents and General Merchants, in Bombay, and Cana Manglore in the name of Kasum Valli, and at Cochin in the name of Khamissa Valli, (an Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Forts, consisting of remnants of plain, flowered, coloured, and embroidered silk, woollen, and cotton piece-goods, velveteen, broad cloth, hosiery, socks and stockings, guernseys, shirts, scarfs, laces, ribbon, buttons, flowers and frillings, sewing thread, hats and caps, night caps, boots and shoes, umbrellas, walking sticks, carpet bags, brushes, towels, napkins, handkerchiefs, counterpanes, blanket (dhabris), empty boxes, &c., &c.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAHS, NOBLES, AND THE GENTRY.

SALE OF A COUNCIL TABLE.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., CS., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Company will sell by Public Auction, on the First Floor of the New Municipal Office, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., the following :—

One neat and plain substantial teakwood large oval Council Hall Table in three parts (expressly made to order).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 7, 1894.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of with rawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL TAR.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY is prepared to receive Tenders for the Supply of 100 BARRELS of ENGLISH COAL TAR of good quality to be Delivered at the General Stores Warehouse, Rayapuram, Madras.

Samples of not less than ONE QUART, each properly sealed and labelled and bearing the name of the Tenderer, must be sent to the undersigned not later than TUESDAY, the 19th of June, 1894.

The Tar should be supplied in Barrels Containing about 27 gallons each. Each Barrel should measure 34 inches long and 25 inches diameter. The weight of the Coal Tar in each barrel should be 4 cwt.

Tenders, which must be endorsed "Tender for Coal Tar," and must specify the Rate per Barrel of 4 cwt., delivered at General Stores, Rayapuram, Madras, must be sent in not later than TUESDAY, the 26th of June, 1894.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained on application to the General Storekeeper. Tenders by Telegraph will not be considered.

For each Tender a sum of Rs. 50 must be Deposited with the Company's Cashier. The Deposit of the successful Tenderer will be forfeited in case of failure to take up the Contract.

The successful Tenderer will be required to Sign an Agreement, paying the value of the Stamp fee, and to Deposit with the Company as Security for the due fulfilment of the Contract, Money or Government Securities to the amount of 10 per cent. of the value of the Coal Tar Tendered to be supplied.

The whole quantity required must be Delivered before the End of August, 1894.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent & Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Rayapuram Terminus, Madras, 21st May, 1894.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR PETROLEUM LAMP OIL.

THE Manager of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders for the Supply of 9,600 Imperial Gallons or thereabouts of PETROLEUM LAMP OIL for 12 months, at the rate of about 800 Imperial Gallons a Month more or less as required, and as may be duly notified from time to time.

2. The Flashing Temperature of the Oil must not be lower than 250° Fahrenheit by Abel's test, and must burn without smoking in Carriage Roof Lamps, Engine Head Lamps, &c., with Baynton's Victoria Burners.

3. The Oil will have to be delivered in Cases, not Barrels, to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Store Depot, Rangoon, commencing from the 1st October next.

4. Tenderers must state the Price of the Oil offered in Indian Currency per Imperial Gallon, its Flashing Temperature by Abel's closed test, and where and by what Firm of Manufacturers the Oil offered was Refined.

5. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of not less than one Imperial Gallon of the Oil offered for Supply, which sample should be carefully packed and addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, care of the said Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 18th June next.

6. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right of dividing the order equally between two or three Tenderers for the same, or of giving an order for less than the advertised quantity.

7. Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, Burma State Railway, Rangoon, under sealed Covers, and must be delivered at his Office before Noon on the 2nd July next. Covers must be superscribed "Tender for Petroleum Lamp Oil."

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Insein, the 24th May, 1894.

TO ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

FIRST CLASS ENGINEERING BUSINESS, for SALE, at Quetta, complete with Workshops fully equped.

For full particulars apply to the ASSIGNEES, Messrs. RUSSELL and Co., Quetta.

GEM RINGS.

FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

The quality of Stones is of the very best this Season, while the Prices have been kept as low down as possible. Inspection of the Grandest and most Fascinating Collection of Rings is Respectfully requested.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S

BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCHA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the Autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild Preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly Printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES on the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
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ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
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DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
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KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
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COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

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BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,

Sole Agents, Bombay.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER

THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,

MODERATE PREMIUMS,

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W.C.

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FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500

Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
„	1885	„	966,107
„	1887	„	968,043
„	1892	„	2,033,033

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,470,353
Total Accumulated Funds	„	8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,842,054
1887	„	5,763,091
1892	„	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	„	3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck,
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I loveyou very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.'

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijidn, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
245, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

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BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY
GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA.
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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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THE

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,152½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	165 to 160
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60xd
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£30
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	320
	750	50	150	7½	235
Bachha Bathena	200	50	50	12	40
Batliwala Pile	4,000	100	100	10	103
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 200	4,900
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	Rs. 75	1,235
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div ?	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,310
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	300	300	Rs. 20	262½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	6,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 800	100	180	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	91xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	80
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance					
Phillips & Co., Ld.	5,000	200	80	12 pr. c	170
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86
Prince of Wales Fireln.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fireln.	250	2,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3 0
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	200	9	50
Treasher & Co.	2,000	100	100	60	975
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	6,300	25	all	6	19xd
			100		
			25		

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly	Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		451
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	1,010
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	260
Bailey	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhowanagar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton Broal's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	1 000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	132½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	107½ 207½
Colaba	600	200	all		183
Cossipore	2,000	1,250	1,250	20	302½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,170
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	Nil	105
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,150
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hinde'l Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	400
Mahsuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Manchandpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	375
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	535
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	437½
Saha pathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Send and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	188	1,80
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	201
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	21 1,050

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	475
Angio-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	80
Bombay Uniform	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	82
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	320
Bombay National Manfg Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 3	1,150
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	765
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	12 pr. ct	620
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	530
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	375xd
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	330
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	510
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	680
Ginngunghat Mill	700	800	600	4 2	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	520
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,155
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 50	270
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		117½
Jowrai Baloo	1,000	1,000	600	35	820
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	30	575
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	72
Khatao Manjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	565
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	610
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	700
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	30
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,6 0
Mazagon	6,000	0	250	6	125
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1 000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	340
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	340
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	—	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	520
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	327½
Star Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	551
Venishunker Lukhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld	900	500	300	15	300
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	200
Western India	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-6	
Ounce Leaf	"	29-4	Nominal.
Petrin, Bar Gold old	"	29-0	"
Do. do. new	"	24-12	"
Australia do.	"	29-3	
Bombay do.	"	29-0	
English Sovereigns	"	18-4	
Do. Dracons	"	18-4	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	94-0	
Do. 17/8 do.	"	94-8	
Carolus Dollars	"	1205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	135	
Franc pieces	"	310	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Concert at the Deaf-Mute Institute, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Brahmani and Lord Charlemont entered the dock yesterday; the steamers Satrunjee and Port Stephens left it on Tuesday, and the Arara yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Shanghai entered the dock yesterday; the steamer Evelyn left it on Tuesday, and the Pachumba yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s.s. La Seyne, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at noon, on Saturday, the 9th instant.

REMOVED TO KERBELLA FOR INTERMENT.—The dead body of Aga Abdul Hussein, aged forty years, who died last year, was, on Tuesday, removed from the Mogul cemetery for transhipment to Kerbella for interment.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL, ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—The first practice game of the season will be played, on the Cooperage ground, this evening, at 6 o'clock. Members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Football Club are also requested to attend.

BURGLARY AT SEWREE BACK ROAD.—Jamsetji Jehanghir Dubash, residing at Sewree Back Road, has reported to the police that during the night of the 5th instant, while he was asleep in his room, some one removed four iron bars from the back window of his house, and stole forty-two copper pots, of the value of Rs. 125.

CONCERT AT THE DEAF-MUTE INSTITUTE.—At 9 o'clock, to-night, a concert, in aid of the Catholic Library and Reading Room, is to be given at the above institute. From the programme it appears that the committee has been at some trouble to arrange quite a variety entertainment, and at this dull season of the year ought to draw a crowded house.

A DISHONEST RELATIVE.—Muckoond Ramji, a grass contractor, residing at Parel Road, has reported to the police that his servant, named Balia Balji Khundoo, who was also his relative, absconded, taking with him gold and silver ornaments, currency notes, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 418 from a wooden box, which appeared to have been opened with a duplicate key.

BURGLARY AT COLABA CAUSEWAY.—Mr. J. B. Mackay, residing at Colaba Causeway, has reported to the police that, on his return to Bombay, on Saturday, from Punchghani, after an absence of three months, he found his boxes and cupboards forced open and several pieces of wearing apparel and sundry other goods, of the collective value of Rs. 1,093, stolen therefrom. Many articles, taken out of the boxes and cupboards, were found lying about the passages. The police are making inquiries for a man against whom they have ample evidence.

BLESSING OF A NEW-BUILT CHURCH AT BANDORA.—The blessing of the new Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, built by the late parishioners of St. Peter's, situated on the east side of the foot of Bandora Hill, will take place, next Sunday, at 8 a.m. His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun will lead a procession at St. Andrew's, at 7-30, precisely, and thence proceed to bless the new Church. The ceremony is to be followed by a Low Mass, Solemn *Te-Deum*, and Benediction. The St. Paul's Band (which is the parish band of the new Church) and St. Victor's Band will attend on the occasion.

CHARITY ABUSED.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate Heerachand Gulabchand was charged with the theft of a silk puggree, valued at Rs. 20, belonging to Dulabhji Raghavji, a clerk. The accused, a mendicant, was in the habit of visiting complainant's house to receive alms. On the 2nd instant he received alms and left the house taking with him a turban, which was placed in the front room. Information was given to the police and the theft was traced to the accused, who admitted the offence, and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction.

ROBBED WHILE ABSENT.—Before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Holdway charged Murlidhur Munmohundas and two other Hindus, with house-breaking and theft, in respect of sundry gold and silver ornaments, collectively valued at Rs. 729, on the 20th ultimo. On the day in question, when the complainant was away from Bombay, the accused broke open his shop, at Bhoiwada, effected an entrance, and removed the property, which was sold to a Marwaree and several other persons. The police having being informed found out the accused men. His Worship sentenced the first and the second accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, and the third to six months' hard labour.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Ramdas Kevaldas, a Hindu mendicant, aged about twenty-five years, residing in chawl, at Mustan Tank, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning, by cutting his throat with a razor, because he was accused of stealing some money belonging to a female neighbour. The woman informed the police that Rs. 200 were stolen from her room, and that her suspicion rested on Ramdas. The police at once summoned a *punch* to search his room, but the man declined to open the door of his room. One of the neighbours then looked through the window and saw Ramdas lying on his cot, with a razor in his hand and blood flowing from a wound on his throat. Constable Scollard was immediately communicated with, and on his arrival, the door was forced open, and the man was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he made a statement that he wished to destroy himself as he was falsely accused by the woman. Ramdas is progressing favourably in the hospital.

OPIUM PROSECUTION.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Khodabux Roushan, a Mahomedan mendicant, was charged with selling *madat* (preparation of opium) in contravention of Clause E, Section 9, of Act I. of 1874, and with possessing more than two tolas of opium mixture, without a license from the Collector of Abkari. On Tuesday evening, Fazul Khan, an abkari inspector, in consequence of information received, gave six marked copper coins to Sheikh Yusoof with instruction to go and purchase *madat* from the accused. Sheikh Yusoof in company with a Mahomedan friend, proceeded to the accused's place, at Peeroo Havaldar Lane, Bhendy Bazaar, and having purchased six pice worth of *madat* from him, made a signal to the inspector, who, with his sepoys, rushed into the accused's place, and arrested him. On searching the place, the marked coins were found underneath the accused's seat, and a further quantity of *madat* was also discovered. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to suffer ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

INTOXICATION NO EXCUSE.—Shaik Abdul Bachoo, a notorious character, was, yesterday, charged, at the instance of Inspector Saunderson, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with voluntarily causing hurt to Ameena and Lalbee, women of immoral character, residing at Falkland Road. On Sunday night, the accused, while under the influence of liquor, went to the complainants' place and demanded money. On being refused, he struck them with his clenched fist, and left the place. On the next day he again went to the complainants, and renewed his demand, and when it was again refused, he belaboured them with a stick, inflicting injuries on their head and arms. The police were communicated with and the accused was taken into custody, while the women were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where their injuries were attended to. Accused, who had previously been fined as well as sent to jail on several occasions for similar offences, pleaded intoxication, and said that he did not know what had happened on the day in question. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

SWALLOWING A PEARL.—Abdul Rahiman Yarmahomed was yesterday brought up before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Stanford, on a charge of stealing a pearl, worth Rs. 15, belonging to Dayabhai Hurakchand, a pearl merchant. Mr. K. M. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, represented the accused. In placing the facts before the Court, Inspector Stanford said that complainant kept a place of business at Mombadevi Road, and the accused went there on the pretence of making some purchases. Complainant handed him four big pearls, weighing three *chaos* each. Accused placed one pearl on a box and threw the other two in an open box which contained several similar pearls. Accused put his hand on his mouth which aroused the suspicions of the complainant, who sent for a police sepoy. The accused was arrested and taken to the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the House Surgeon Dr. Easdon, administered ipecacuana to him, and the pearl was "disgorged". Mr. Ghamat, in addressing the court on behalf of the accused submitted that he could not be charged with the offence of theft under Section 379 of the Indian Penal Code inasmuch as the pearl in question was in accused's possession and not in that of the complainant. While admitting that the complainant had not waived his right of ownership he said that under the section it was incumbent upon the prosecution to show that complainant had not parted with possession of the article in question. He further said that natives commonly tested a pearl by pressing it between the teeth and the accused while trying to do the same accidentally swallowed it. The Magistrate however, convicted the accused, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISGRACEFUL AFFRAY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mahadeo Rama, Yeshwant Hurri, and Ganpat Hurri, all carpenters, residing at Moogbhat Lane, Grant Road, were placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to their neighbour Luximon Balkrishna, by means of sticks. Messrs. Shamrao M. Rele and Rustom B. Paymaster, pleaders appeared for the accused. The case for the prosecution was, that on the night of the 14th ultimo, at 11 o'clock, the three accused went to complainant, and struck him, causing severe injuries to both his legs. On complainant raising an alarm two men, named Balkrishna and Hurri, who had been at a marriage party close by ran to Luximon's assistance, but were beaten back by accused. The police appeared on the scene, and removed Luximon to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained under treatment for twenty-one days. The accused alleged that on the night in question, complainant, taking advantage of the absence of the husband and the brother-in-law of one Radha, who was living in the same chawl, knocked at her door, and on being allowed admission he assaulted her. The woman cried out for assistance, when people residing in the chawl, went to her succour. In the general scuffle which ensued, complainant and his witnesses were beaten by persons other than the accused. The Magistrate commuted the offence to that of simple hurt, and convicted all the accused on that charge, remarking that although they had received provocation they were not justified in beating complainant and his witnesses so severely. The first accussed was fined Rs. 50, and the rest Rs. 25 each.

BANIAN INTER-MARRIAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A movement fraught with the most momentous consequences to the entire Banian community, as regards its social well-being, has recently been inaugurated at Surat by Mr. Ghelabhai Jugjivandas, the present Chief Judge of Bhownugger, and it is hoped that it will receive the cordial support and sympathy of all concerned, as it has already done in two or three instances. The movement in question has for its object the promotion of inter-marriages between the different sections of the Banian community, which hold the same religious tenets, and which mess together on convivial and other occasions on a footing of perfect equality with one another. Most of these sections, however, though belonging to the same clan, refuse to allow inter-marriages beyond the pale of their own circumscribed circle on no other ground than that their forefathers emigrated to different localities, and practised more or less rigidity in matters of religious and social discipline at some remote period of time. Regarded purely as a mere professional unit representing one of the four principal classes, into which the Hindu community is divided at present, the Banias of Guzerat constitute but a single caste. As matters now stand, however, it is split up into distinct sections, sub-sections, and off-shoots owing to differences in matters of religious belief and social customs. Each group has its separate property in common, and celebrates its own feasts and festivals apart from the rest of the other groups, although, where all and any of them happen to belong to the same persuasion an interchange of the amenities of social life has rendered it necessary to maintain a common bond of fellowship amongst their members by permitting them to dine together on festive and other occasions, or when personal relations have sprung up amongst them. Inter-marriage is, however, strictly discouraged amongst all by the adoption of string-nt rules so much so that an infringement thereof renders the delinquents liable to heavy penalties and even excommunication, although they belong to the same clan. The process of disintegration, however has now reached an extent, which well nigh threatens to destroy the very existence of some of the sections in question for want of matrimonial facilities, and the narrow range of choice within the limit of a single section or sub-section leaves but small scope to parents for the formation of suitable matches for their children. As it is, parents are not unfrequently compelled to sacrifice the happiness of their children at the altar of mere pride, conceit, and senseless prejudices, and nothing is therefore so much to be devoutly wished for as the promotion of inter-marriages between sections allied to each other by the common ties of clanship and religion irrespective of the so-called numerical status—a status which, after all, exists in name only, and which at best amounts to a mere metaphysical abstraction of a most singular and fanciful character.—Yours, &c.,

A WELL-WISHER OF THE COMMUNITY.

Viramgam, June 4.

INSOLVENT DEBTRS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, acting Chief Judge, presided at a special sitting of the Court, yesterday, and disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE NENSY BHIMSY.

Mr. Manker, barrister-at-law, for the insolvent, moved for the extension of an interim order, which expired yesterday. His lordship granted one month's extension.

RE BHANJI JOOTHANI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an adjournment of the hearing of the case on the ground that notices has not yet been served on some of the creditors, whose whereabouts could not be traced. His Lordship granted the application in order to enable the insolvent to serve notices on the creditors and amend his schedule.

RE PRANJEEW ANDAS KALIANDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained three months' adjournment, stating that the insolvent, who had been adjudicated some three months ago, had settled with the principal creditors.

RE COOVERJEE LAKHAMSY.

Mr. Manker applied for and obtained an adjournment in this case also to enable the insolvent to reply to the affidavit which was filed yesterday by the opposing creditor.

RE PREMJI TRIKAMDAS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices upon the creditors, which was granted.

RE NARAYAN BABUL OKE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, and his lordship granted two months' extension with leave to serve notices upon the creditors.

RE ISMAEL VISRAM KHOJA.

Mr. Manker applied for and obtained for the insolvent three months' interim order with directions to attend the office of the Official Assignee regularly.

RE JAMNADAS BHUKKANDAS.

Mr. Manker moved for the discharge of the insolvent, stating that the opposition filed by the creditors was not in conformity with Rule 18 of the Insolvency Act as the creditors had failed to file the opposition within three days. His lordship decided that the case must go to the opposed list.

RE SORABJEE NASSERWANJI VIMAWALLA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a *rule nisi*, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. The counsel informed his lordship that there were about thirty creditors, and the insolvent had settled with all of them.

His lordship granted the rule, and made it returnable within a fortnight.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Joomabhai Moosa; Sitaram Babaji Rapde; Vishnu Krishnaji Karchar; Pirbhai Mahomed Vazir Shaikh; Albert Charles Maidment; and Alexander Brown Wiseman.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The following petitions were dismissed as the insolvents did not put in their appearance when their names were called out:—Edward Charles Good; Anant Hurry; Manuel George Sequeira; Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Abdulla; and Ladu Govan and others.

POSTAGE-STAMP collectors may note that they will not have to study a new French series yet awhile. Among the designs sent in to the public competition, none were found worthy of acceptance. The Jury of the School of Fine Arts awarded a premium of 500 francs each to three designs which displayed merit, but they did not recommend that any one of them should be adopted. For the present, therefore, the rather feeble allegorical design that has been in use since a short time after the fall of the Empire will continue to figure upon the postage-stamps of the Republic.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE TREE-SMEARING MYSTERY.

THE *Gujerati* writes: The 'Tree-smearing' has unduly alarmed the people of England and exercised the mind of many Anglo-Indians now residing there, most of whom have further contributed to excitement by their ignorant interpretation of the mystery. Whatever the purpose the authors of tree-smearing have in view, we do not think it has any political complexion. There is no doubt the events of the past ten years have created a feeling of dissatisfaction throughout the country, the like of which was to be found only in Lord Lytton's reign. The causes of this unrest are many, but we need not recapitulate them here. That there is increasing need of statesmanlike qualities in the administration of the country and that red-tapeism and routine, and the assumption of an air of official infallibility is not likely to arrest the growth of unrest any one who runs may see for himself. The work of conquest was easier comparatively to the work of adjusting the system of Government to the educational and political requirement of that country. Many thoughtful Indians feel that here it is that English statesmanship has yet realized its duties and reponsibilities. Though this feeling is gradually spreading, no sane man believes it has anything to do with the daubing of trees with gopichandan.

DR. BLANEY'S STATUE.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* discourses: Dr. Blaney is to be cordially congratulated on the brilliant success, which attended the unveilling last evening of his statue—the noble gift of the citizens of Bombay to one of the noblest, the most selfless, and benevolent of them, who has devoted a lifetime to the services of a city, with which he has associated himself for over two generations. As Mr. Acworth pertinently observed, his is an unique instance, at least in the city, of the happy individual who can gaze with pride and satisfaction on the marble presentment, which for ever will commemorate his good deeds. Handsomely did the committee of management put forth its best efforts to raise subscriptions, and more handsomely did it crown its efforts yesterday. There was a thrill of joy on the unveiling of the statue by Mr. Acworth, who was fittingly called upon to preside for the occasion. After the indefatigable Dr. Cowasji Hormusji had given a history of the memorial, the Municipal Commissoner rose to give his tribute of praise to the many charitable deeds and private beneficence of the good Dr. Blaney. And as he recounted in eloquent language, of which he is such a master, the many eminent and distinguished services of the doctor as a public man, notable as a Councillor of the Corporation and the Father of Tansa, every heart seemed as if to beat in unison and sympathy. Mr. Acworth's peroration was a credit to his literary reputation, specially when from the very bottom of his heart he wished our venerable and esteemed citizen long years of usefulness and hard fights in the hall of the Corporation. We wish the same, and may it be our good fortune to hear for many a year his thundering eloquence, his burning zeal, and his earnest expression for the good of the city. Long live Dr. Thomas Blaney, C. I. E.

TRIAL OF THE PRABHAS PATAN RIOTERS.

The *Gujerati* states: The trial of the Prabhas Patan rioters has concluded to the relief of the prisoners and the outside public. It is one of the lengthiest trials on record in India, and entailed heavy and arduous work on the judges of the Special Court that was appointed to investigate the serious offences with which seventy-nine persons were charged. Perhaps if the Bombay Government had been less meddlesome, the trial would have ended earlier. In riot cases it is very difficult to secure convictions on sufficient legal evidence. What took place in Bombay at the Sessions is well known. Out of 79 prisoners only 18 men were convicted and sentenced by the Special Court from five years' to two years' imprisonment. Some of the principal offenders who were alleged to have committed barbarous murders have escaped for want of sufficient evidence. But we are sure the judges must have done their best to administer justice in an impartial manner. The presence of Mr. P. M. Mehta on the Bench, we remarked five months ago, was an ample guarantee that the interests of justice will not be allowed to suffer. He was ably seconded in his work by Mr. R. S. Tipnis, who is already a distinguished member of the judicial service, and Mr. Saiyad Nurruddin Khan. It is a subject of common observation in Junaghad that the appointment of Mr. P. Mehta as Judicial Councillor has distinctly influenced the tone of judicial administration in the State, and the recent lengthy trial must have supplied a valuable and great object-lesson to the local Courts as well as the people in the principles and methods of systematic administration of law.

Says the *Gujerat Mitra*: The memorable Prabhas Patan riot case has at length been decided, and Hindus and Mahomedans are reported to have been equally pleased with the decision. Thanks to H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Junaghad, who has held all along the rough interval an impartial attitude, so that meeting the ends of justice could not be a hard affair on the whole. The Hon. Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta, President, and Messrs. Sayad Nurudin, and R. S. Tipnis have acquitted themselves most creditably. We hope, the inter-racial differences naturally excited during these troubled times will soon have been forgotten, and Prabhas Patan will no longer have any such nasty scenes repeated under a vigilant police presided over by an energetic and experienced officer like Khan Bahadoor Nanabhai Cowasji.

The *Native Opinion* observes: These prolonged trials have now terminated with the result that must satisfy all people of Junaghad. As the trials proceeded day after day the proceedings were watched with the gravest concern by both the parties; every possible legal help was placed within the reach of the accused, and the patience displayed by members of the trying Commission was quite praiseworthy. The Patan riots took place in July last, and a court, consisting of Messrs. Pherozshah, Tipnis and Nurrudin, was appointed for the disposal of the cases. Some seventy-nine persons were on their trial. Of these, six were accused of murder, but all these were discharged on the ground of insufficient evidence. Fifty-five others charged with rioting were also discharged, and eighteen are the persons whom it has been found possible to convict and sentence. Of these eighteen, eight are sentenced to three years' imprisonment, one to two years and ten months, two to four, and seven to five years' rigorous imprisonment. No doubt the result of the trials must be satisfactory to all, and the judges, constituting the court, may not be said to have erred on the side of severity. We presume this is the opinion of people at Junaghad, who have every reason to thank their own Government for the formation of a Judicial Court of enquiry—such as should command the confidence of all.

THE MAHABLESHWAR INCIDENT.

Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*:—Our Poona contemporary, the *Mahratta*, gives in his last issue a graphic account of what is now known as the Mahableshwar incident, supported by authentic correspondence. The whole subject is indeed very serious, and the gravity of it is enhanced by the offender being an official on the *personal entourage* of his Excellency the Governor. The defilement of a sacred Hindu temple under an imposture, for the gentleman inculpated shaved his beard and passed off for a time as a Kanonj Brahmin when he was a Mahomedan, is indeed an offence which needs to be sufficiently punished, committed as it has been by an official who was the last from whom such conduct was expected. We are loth to comment on the incident in the scathing terms it deserves. For we are more anxious that the returning good feeling between the two great communities of the city should not be again impaired by even a hair's breadth. That consideration alone prevents us from further commenting on the flagrant outrage. But it is to be earnestly hoped that the Bombay Government for its own reputation will see fit to meet the offending official with the punishment he deserves.

The *Native Opinion* remarks:—What distresses us extremely is the assessing of a pecuniary value of a Hindu's religious feelings! Mr. Baig may not be guilty of premeditated insult, and we may go even so far as to believe that all his movements at that sacred shrine were prompted by no other but an antiquarian curiosity yet knowing as he did the extreme tension of feeling between the two communities, he should have been more than usually careful about his rambles at that sacred sanctuary. His apology to the Mahableshwar Hindu community may be accepted in all sincerity, but there are certain circumstances which require further explanation. Mr. Baig is said to have represented himself as a Kanonj Brahmin within the hearing of one of the two Hindu gentlemen at that time at worship in the temple, whereas Mr. Baig makes no reference to the above circumstance. Who is then to be believed, the Gurao, or the Oriental Translator? Certainly owing to his position Mr. Baig may be believed, but what interest can the Gurao, who had voluntarily undertaken to show Mr. Baig all over, have in telling a deliberate lie? Then again the offer of an apology with the sum of Rs. 50 for the purification of the temple goes to show that something untoward has happened of which Mr. Baig may not be aware. Indeed Mr. Baig has made some amends, but it must lose its value, if the complaint that he represented himself as a Brahmin proves true. Be that as it may, a judicial enquiry into the complaint would have cleared up all doubt on this score; but why should the Collector of Satara not grant it is much more than one can understand. The result of a similiar petition to his Excellency the Governor is not known. The public awaits with anxious suspense what reply Lord Harris has to give to the petitioner.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH OF JUNE, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·509	Calm	2	111·0	85·4	42	...	...	−0·18
Agra	29·550	S W	6	113·5	88·2	33	0·03	0·03	−0·04
Cawnpore	29·594	S E	3	108·9	84·5	65	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·544	E N E	6	107·2	86·2	53	...	...	−0·26
Jhansi	29·560	N N W	5	113·7	90·2	33	...	...	−0·25

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 6.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a decline of 1-8 per cent in Consols, at 101 3/8; and of 3-16 per cent. in 4 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £55⅞. A quarter of a million more gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d., to 28 9-16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 62¾ cents, per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 0d. Paris quotations were unaltered.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 31s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market dull.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm yesterday; Surats steady; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 600 East Indians. The spot price of Mid.-Americans remained at 4 1-16d. per lb.; and Surats were unchanged in value; American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 63-64d. for June-August deliveries, and 4 1-64 for October-November.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent to 7 3-8 cents, per lb.; while September Futures were 9 points higher, at 7·24 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the total arrivals this season to date, and those in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1894.	1893.	1892
Tuesday's Receipts.....	4,000	4,600	9,000
Three days' do. ...	12,000	16,100	18,000
Since 1st Sept., 1893 ...	5,765,000	4,858,400	6,926,000

A large business, of which 2,450 bales, out of a total of 2,650 bales, was for local spinners' account, has been done in our local Cotton market to-day, the feeling having been steady, and prices unchanged. The purchases by the Mills consisted of 800 Bengal, at Rs. 150-67; 300 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 142-62; and Bhagalkote at Rs, 177; 250 Khangaum, at Rs. 188; 200 Broach, at Rs. 210-17; and 100 each of Compta Gianed, at Rs. 195; Dharwar, at Rs. 188; and Nugger, at Rs. 173. Exporters took only 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 184; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 156 per candy.

WHEAT shows no improvement, only a small export business having been reported again to-day, on the basis of previous rates, in a dull market.

SEEDS have been taken by shippers to a moderate extent, the tone of the market having remained steady without any further change in prices.

The Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	6,391	bales.
Wheat.....	4,022	cwts.
Linseed	23,783	"
Rapeseed	10,466	"
Gingelly	1,184	"
Poppyseed	3,271	"
Groundnuts	776	"
Castorseed ...	2,145	"
Rice.....	8,207	"

FREIGHTS remain very quiet, there being hardly any demand for room from shippers. Rates are quoted as before.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 0 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a moderate amount was given, and at 1s. 1 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits; and as the Bazaar came out as buyers; and there have been no Merchants' Bills offering to-day for any delivery, rates receded to 1s. 0 15-16d. for ready delivery and forward, for Bank remittance, and to 1s. 1 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, one transaction having transpired, for July delivery, at 1s. 1 1-16d. The business passing to-day either way, however, has been very limited, and the market closed quiet, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 0 15-16d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 0 15-16d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight.....1s. 0 31-32d.		"
Credit 3 " .....1s. 1 3-32d.		"
Francs 3 " .....1·37½		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 104 5-8 for Fours both for Money and Account—an advance of 1-8 per cent. on last evening's rate—and a further rise to the same extent was soon established, in a steady market, 104¾ having been the closing price both for cash, and the next settlement; with 101 quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES.—An advance of Rs. 15 per share has taken place to-day in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company's shares; and of Rs. 5 each in Colaba Lands Mill, David, Jivraz Balloo, Khatao Mucconji, Oriental, and Swadeshi, at our revised quotations; but the market keeps very quiet in tone, and other rates are all unchanged.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending May 29, as compared with the statement of May 22, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	May 22. Rs. A. P.	May 29. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	56,00,000 0 0	56,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,55,13,825 4 11	1,45,28,721 15 11
Other Deposits, &c.....	3,58,50,182 13 6	3,71,85,836 14 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,49,342 7 2	4,37,924 1 5
Sundries	33,40,482 15 11	34,16,411 7 2
Rs.	8,05,53,833 9 6	8,11,68,914 7 4

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ..	52,06,617 0 0	52,29,440 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	42,28,814 8 0	41,90,814 8 9
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities....	1,47,30,008 7 8	1,26,20,378 13 0
Credits on do.	1,01,56,189 13 5	98,49,754 4 10
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,36,96,381 0 5	2,30,47,536 11 2
Balances with other Banks	7,39,325 9 3	7,34,678 4 4
Bullion	1,057 1 5	1,075 1 5
Dead Stock	12,99,961 10 5	13,01,861 12 6
Stamps	9,022 10 6	8,601 14 1
Sundries	18,64,551 5 9	18,67,887 14 1
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	81,51,047 6 3	1,03,41,390 4 1
Do. at Branches ..	1,04,78,786 0 5	11,19,75,494 15 4
Rs.	8,05,53,833 9 6	8,11,68,914 7 4

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to May 29, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office....	18,42,984	Dec.
Do. at Branches....	8,57,881	Inc.
Other Deposits.....	15,35,674	do.
Post Bills	11,418	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	17,177	Dec.
Loans	20,99,629	do.
Accounts of Credit	3,06,436	do.
Mercantile Bills	6,45,844	do.
Cash at Head Office	21,90,343	Inc.
Do. at Branches	14,96,709	do.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cables Accra-Kumasi and Accra-Lagos, interrupted.

Telegrams for stations south of Lagos (in West Africa) can be sent via Aden and Zanzibar.

Cable Assab Massovah interrupted. Telegrams for Massovah can be forwarded by post from Assab every Thursday.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 5th June, 1894.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.....	29·678
Temperature of the Air.....	87·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·8
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air.....	0·719
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	92·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	83·5
General Directions of wind*	W. WNW, W
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	233

* From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 5.

10 p.m.	85·0

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6.

8 a.m.	84·0
10 a.m.	86·0
2 p.m.	89·5
4 p.m.	86·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—May 31, at the Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale, Ootacamund, the wife of the Principal, Aug. William Atkinson, of a daughter, still-born.

JACKSON—May 30, at Hinlipatam, (prematurely), the wife of Captain Jackson, 9th Madras Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BURTON—WARD—June 2, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev C N Bazely, George William, second son of the late Henry Burton, of Madras, to Naomi, eldest daughter of R B Ward, of the Madras Railway and of Kilkin Pyke, Howden, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

BURN—May 9, at Darlington Court, Bath College, Bath, suddenly, of heart disease, Charles William, aged 16, dearly beloved second son of the late Lieutenant General J Burn, B S C, and of Mrs Burn, Bath.

McGIVER—May 24, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, W McGiver, Assistant, Tirrihannah Tea Estate.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1894.

THE annals of the Native States would be searched in vain for records of a State trial so carefully and impartially conducted as that recently concluded at Junagadh in connection with the Prabhas-Patan Riots. Seventy-seven Mahomedans were placed upon their trial, but while the case was proceeding one died, and three were acquitted and released, leaving seventy-three men to be dealt with, under no less than thirty-eight counts for riot, murder, defiling temples, arson, and the like. Our readers have had placed before them the full text of the judgment—a judicial exposition showing that power of sifting evidence and grasp of detail characteristic of the president of the court, Mr. Mehta. The Government of Junagadh were of course very desirous that the constitution of the court should be such as to exempt it from cavil. As the sanguinary tumult, out of which the trials arose, was carried on between the Mahomedans and Hindus, the Government were well advised in obtaining the services of a jurist not identified with either community to preside at the trial. At the same time it was felt desirable that both the aggrieved parties should have upon the judicial bench men who could by reason of their birth and training understand, if not approve, the feelings by which they were actuated, and, therefore, Mr. Mehta was given as a Hindu colleague Mr. R. S. Tipnis, and as a Mahomedan Mr. Syed Nooroodin Khan, who has just been temporarily appointed Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana. So many complicated issues were involved in the case that it was not easy to gather from the progress of the trial from day to day, even the main points at issue. But the judgment delivered by the Court takes away the obscurity in which, to those at a distance, the trial has been involved, and enables us to obtain an intelligible view of occurrences which excited smouldering racial animosities far beyond the confines of the Junagadh State, and which in the belief of many were the signal for the deeds of cruelty and violence witnessed in Bombay last August. However this may be, the interval between the disturbance in Junagadh and the more serious outbreak of disorder in Bombay, was less than three weeks. Like many another Eastern city, the rule of which in ancient days alternated again and again between Hindus and Mahomedans, Patan is full of sacred traditions for the Brahmins, and of memories of greatness and glory for the followers of Islam. It holds famous Hindu temples and Mahomedan mosques side by side, and as the two communities are nearly equal in population—about four thousand each—it is easy to understand that at times of religious effervescence local feeling runs high. For the purpose of seeing if a better understanding between the two communities might be arrived at, some two years ago their differences were referred to a Commission over which Colonel Hunter presided, the other members being Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig and Mr. Ranchodlal K. Desai. The effect of this well-intended effort for peace was the reverse of what had been hoped, and the long discussion accentuated to no small degree the bitterness and intolerance previously existing. When the Commission concluded its labours last monsoon, the feelings of the two communities were so manifestly unfriendly, that it was deemed necessary to take special precautions for the preservation of peace during the festival of the Mahomedans in connection with the immersion of the tajias.

In accordance with the instruction of the State Dewan, the Assistant Police Superintendent of the Ajab Division proceeded to Patan, on July 21, with a force of fifty policemen drawn from the capital of the State. An important factor in the question of maintaining order on the chief day of the festival—July 25—was the route of the procession to immerse the taboots, the matter having given some trouble on previous occasions. In order to get to Khar-i-jal, the place of immersion, the procession would either have to leave by the Nahna Gate, or by the Veraval Gate at the other end of the town, in which case it would have to wheel back alongside the city walls and join again the road leading out of the Nahna Gate. At a short distance from this gate the road branches off in two directions, one being a cart track known as the Dehotsarg Road, going right past the compound of a large Hindu temple, and the other a made-road, comparatively more level than the cart track. An order was issued directing that the second of these alternative routes should be taken, thereby avoiding the passage of the Hindu temple. This notification caused some grumbling on the part of the Mahomedans, and a petition was presented for its revocation, ostensibly because the tajia could not pass, as in previous years, along the prescribed route, the height of one of the archways along the road not being sufficient. This difficulty, however was overcome by digging away a few feet of the ground under the archway. The fateful day arrived, and the special police force of fifty men—recruited by an almost equal number drafted from neighbouring villages—were stationed at various points along the line of route to preserve order. Only twenty of the policemen available were placed at the junction of the two roads. When the procession came along some hundred or two Mahomedan lads, who were in front, ran along the prohibited cart-track, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to prevent them. The leaders of the procession on coming up were served by the police with the notices previously issued, and warned that they must not pass the way the lads had gone. Little or no attention was paid to these injunctions; the police, who were unarmed, were broken through and scattered, and the procession passed along the interdicted route. The police were told by Mr. Valand Mia and other leaders of the procession that until the report of Colonel Hunter's Commission was issued, they would go by the old way, and, further, that they (the leaders) could not persuade the crowd of two or three thousand persons behind them to take the other road. The court found, however, that there was no prescriptive right for the processionists to travel by the Dehotsarg Road, and that, as a matter of fact, it had not been used until three years ago. The court regarded the plea as one to cover an obstinate determination to defy authority and proceed along the prohibited road. "Nor are we," they added, "disposed to regard the plea of the leaders that they were helpless to control the multitude as a *bona-fide* one." The evidence concerning the size of the crowd was conflicting, but in view of the fact, that the adult Mahomedan male population of the town is not much over twelve hundred, the court came to the conclusion that the crowd did not go far beyond a thousand in number. Even if the pleas put forward for the defence were sound, they could form no answer to the charge of disobedience to lawful orders, and the court refused to accept them as in any way mitigating "the obstinate and reckless defiance of authority, of which the processionists were guilty." Even then there was a chance of avoiding Bhuria Bawa's temple by taking a turning in the lane before reaching it, but the police stationed at the turning were attacked and overpowered, and an attempt was made to pass the Hindu shrine. The court found that there was no evidence to bear out the suggestion made for the defence that there were many more Hindus than usual gathered at the temple. The processionists broke the stone wall of Bhuria Bawa's compound, carried the tajias through the opening, and, going through to the opposite side, deposited the tajias at Khar-i-jal. The few Hindus present, on seeing the rush made, at once assumed the defensive and stones were freely thrown from the roof of one of the buildings. Considering how large the procession was this was a dangerous course to take, for, to quote from the judgment, "the Hindus could not but know that the excited multitude of Mahomedans would be instantly roused to retaliate by invading the defenceless sacred edifices on the spot." The court, however, gives a philosophic explanation—"We know that in moments of flurry and alarm men are apt to do things without reflection or thought of consequence." The Hindus are, therefore, acquitted of blame, and the court place on record their belief that "it was the evident determination of the Mahomedans to insult and defile the sacred places" of the Hindus that led some of the latter to throw stones. The result was inevitable—the mob overspread the Dehotsarg, attacked and desecrated its sacred edifices, plundered and destroyed some of the property, many of the assaulted Hindus were greviously wounded, and seven of them were murdered with vindictive cruelty.

These are the main features of the tumult as detailed in court, irrespective of the individual complicity therein of the accused men, and there was scarcely any attempt to deny them on the part of the defence. At first the Mahomedans endeavoured to represent the affray as a free fight between the Hindus and themselves, in which both parties had suffered. However, only three wounded Mahomedans were forthcoming, and the leaders of the community were obliged to admit that there were no more injured amongst them. The court held that as soon as the procession passed along the forbidden road, it became an unlawful assembly, and that its common object was to insult and wound the feelings of the Hindus. Those of the accused persons who were proved to have been members of the unlawful assembly, were, therefore, held to be guilty of mischief, housebreaking, and voluntarily causing hurt and grievous hurt; at the same time the court laid it down that they would refuse to hold any of the prisoners guilty of murder, unless the crime was directly brought home to particular individuals, on the ground that while the processionists must have known that their procedure would lead to angry reprisals, they could not anticipate that murder, though within the bounds of possible contingency, would be a probable consequence. Applying this rule to the evidence, the court found none of the seveny-three men before them guilty of the capital offence. Of course, the great difficulty by which Mr. Mehta and his colleagues were confronted was the fact that the great mass of the evidence was of a partisan character. Almost all the witnesses belonged to either one or other of the communities concerned. Therefore, in considering the testimony against each of the accused men, as to his presence in the assembly and his part in the riots, the court laid down certain well-defined rules for scrutinizing and appreciating the statements made by witnesses. It was not considered sufficient that an accused person should be identified by sight only, bearing in mind the number of rioters, the confusion of the scene, and the possible mistakes of a fancied or real resemblance. Again, where a witness had not named an accused in the early stages of the police enquiry, his evidence was regarded as doubtful, unless there were circumstances to satisfactorily account for the omission. The numerous infirmities apparent in the evidence of Brahmin and Bawa witnesses led the court to refuse to convict any accused person on the testimony of a single witness coming from that class, though there might be nothing specific against the particular witness concerned. Applying these stringent, though necessary, rules to the evidence, the court found no sufficient testimony for the conviction of fifty-five of the prisoners, and they were acquitted. The evidence against the remaining men was most carefully weighed, and separate sentences were passed upon them for each of the numerous offences of which they were found guilty. These sentences did not in any case exceed five years' imprisonment, a term for which seven men were committed to jail. Two were sentenced to four years' imprisonment, seven to three years, one to two years and ten months, and one to twelve months. In awarding this punishment, consideration was given to the fact that the accused men had been kept in jail pending trial for nearly nine months. These decisions show that the court gave the accused men the benefit of any doubts that existed, and that justice was tempered with mercy to the utmost degree compatible with the necessity for teaching transgressors respect for law and order. The president and his colleagues have acted with impartiality and firmness in dealing with the complicated and difficult pro- blem of punishing the guilty while securing the acquittal of those who were presumably innocent. It is no light matter to try eighty prisoners and sift the evidence of a far larger number of not wholly unbiassed witnesses.

THE sensation created in London by the confident prediction on the 7th May that there would be another Mutiny on the 10th, and the equally confident assertion made without an atom of proof that the smearing of mango-trees in one or two districts of Berar was the signal for insurrection and the 1894 analogue of the Chapathies of 1857 has been emulated by an equally baseless sensation in the columns of an Allahabad paper. It was authoritatively proclaimed that the Government of the N.-W. Provinces had received most important intelligence from Bareilly that a body of tree-smearers were making their way in that direction to begin operations. The alarm was given, the story ran, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 27th May, and thereupon the Commandant of the Bareilly garrison with commendable promptitude, turned out in the splendidly short time of twenty-five minutes, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, and immediately formed cordons in the neighbouring woods, with the reward that at daybreak they discovered twenty Saddhus "red-handed" in the act of smearing mango-trees with mud and the hair of cow's-tails. Now it is an inexpiable offence for a Hindu to take a hair from a cow, and the notion that Saddhus, religious ascetics, would be guilty of such an offence is somewhat inconsequential. But the statement went on to relate that the importance of the capture was inestimable, that the Saddhus would be detained in custody pending the orders of Government, and that it was now placed beyond question that there exists "a colossal organisation" with its centre at Allahabad for the protection of the cow. Millions of people, in Bengal, Berar, and the North-West Provinces, it was unblushingly affirmed, have taken an oath on a hair taken from each daub to protect the cow from slaughter, to lay down his life in its defence, and to lock up the secret of the oath in his heart; an oath ratified by terrible curses. Finally it was stated that the Government of India and the Government of the North-West were in active communication as to the nature of the measures to be taken to deal with the state of things disclosed by this remarkable exposure of the real aims of the tree-smearers. The story went on the wings of the wind from one end of India to the other, and gained a moment's credence except with the more sceptical. But from beginning to end the wondrous tale was an absolute fiction. Our Simla correspondent informs us that the report about the tree-smearing in Bareilly, the turning-out of the garrison, and the arrest of the tree-smearers is officially stated to be a pure invention, without a shadow of foundation. The Government of the North-West knows nothing about the arrest of tree-smearers in Bareilly or elsewhere. This is satisfactory enough, but what is to be done with those who circulate false news?

MAJOR J. W. MALET, of the 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, has taken advantage of the issue of a revised syllabus of infantry drill to bring out a new edition of his "Handbook to Field Training in the Infantry." The little volume is one of Messrs. Gale and Polden's well-known military series. In

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DERBY.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The following is the result of the race for the Derby :—

Ladas	1
Matchbox	2
Reminder	3
Hornbeam	4

Ladas won in a canter by a length and-a-half. Unexampled enthusiasm was displayed on the course over Lord Rosebery's victory.

Ladas started at 9 to 2 on, Matchbox 9 to 1 against, Reminder 33 to 1 against, and Hornbeam 66 to 1 against.

The other starters were Bullingdon, Galloping Dick, and Clwyd.

BETTING.

JUNE 5, MIDNIGHT.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby :—

5 to 2 on	Ladas.
100 to 14 against	Matchbox.
100 to 14 "	Bullingdon.
25 to 1 "	Reminder.
50 to 1 "	Hornbeam.
50 to 1 "	Galloping Dick.
100 to 1 "	Athlone.
100 to 1 "	Clwyd.

No other horses are quoted.

SHOOTING CASES IN INDIA.

JUNE 6.

Mr. Fowler, replying to a question in the Commons, last night, said he regretted the recent cases of soldiers shooting Natives in India, but said it was inexpedient absolutely to prohibit soldiers carrying arms off duty.

RESIGNATION OF THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

ROME, JUNE 5.

The Italian Ministry has resigned. Signor Crispi will probably reconstruct the Cabinet.

LATEST IMPROVED ARMAMENTS FOR THE AMIR'S TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

In addition to the machinery that Sir S. Pyne is taking to Kabul arrangements are now in progress to supply the Amir's troops with the latest improved armaments for infantry.

War balloons will also be ordered in due course.

WAZIRISTAN AFFAIRS.

The Waziristan report is now under the consideration of the Supreme Government, the Punjab Government having already submitted it.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

The Indian Companies Act is now being revised in the Legislative Department.

THE LINKING UP OF THE NARROW GUAGE RAILWAY SYSTEM IN THE N.-W. P.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 6.

The Government of India has forwarded a despatch to the Secretary of State regarding the linking up of the narrow guage railway system in these Provinces.

THE INSURGENT SEPOYS OF THE 17TH BENGAL INFANTRY.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has reduced sentences in the case of the fourteen sepoys and one naik of the 17th Bengal Infantry to two years' imprisonment each. These were found guilty and convicted by the Agra court-martial of joining in the mutiny.

One havildar also was convicted of the same offence, but his case has been returned to the court for re-consideration.

Five sepoys who were tried by a district court-martial have been sentenced to the same term as the fourteen others.

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The Madras Government has proposed certain changes to the Government of India regarding the distribution of the Principal Medical Officers of military districts in the Madras Presidency.

A POLO ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, JUNE 6.

An accident occurred here last night to Lieutenant Lillington, Hyderabad Contingent, who was trying a new pony on the polo-ground after the game. The pony threw him and kicked him ; and when he was picked up he was quite unconscious, but groaning heavily. He was conveyed to the Sassoon Hospital, where he lies in the same insensible condition.

THE BURST OF THE MONSOON IN POONA.

A heavy thunderstorm passed over Poona this afternoon, with heavy downpour of rain and terrific lightning.

BREACH ON THE S. M. RAILWAY.

A breach occurred on the Southern Mahratta line, beyond Miraj, this evening. Several waggons were derailed near the breach.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 5.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, JUNE 5.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan arrived here this evening.

ADEN, JUNE 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goloonda left here this morning.

HONGKONG, JUNE 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Gisela, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

JUNE 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bombay arrived here from Bombay this morning

COLOMBO, JUNE 6.

H. M. steamer Brisk, from Kurrachee arrived.

Mail steamer Rosetta from China and Pekin from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	101 3-8
3 per cent. Reales	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 7-8
Bar Silver	28 9-16

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Simla week closed on Saturday with a lunch at Annandale, given by the Viceregal Staff, Lord and Lady Elgin being present. Then followed a successful afternoon's racing, the weather being perfect for sport, though abnormally warm. A fourth day's racing is arranged for to-morrow, and good entries have been secured for most of the events. A number of visitors have left, but Simla is still very crowded, and the Amateur Dramatic Club have decided to give a third performance of the first play of the season, *Nerves*, which has been well received.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. Grose, when Member of the Board of Revenue, drew up a memorandum containing suggestions for revising the Court of Wards Act. The Board of Revenue, as at present constituted, have now adopted those suggestions and submitted them to Government.

IT is understood that the Madras Board of Revenue is being flooded with petitions almost weekly from the rival claimants of the Kalahastri Zemindari asking the Board to set aside each other's claim to the Zemindari. The Board is referring all these petitions to the Collector of North Arcot for enquiry and report. The Collector of North Arcot will be in charge of the Zemindari until a decision one way or the other is arrived at in the matter.

THE Government of India have approved of the proposal put forward by the Director-General of Military Works to abolish the appointment of Deputy Director of Fortifications, thereby reducing the number of administrative appointments in the Military Works Department from ten to nine. Further orders with regard to the revision of the engineer establishment of the Military Works Department will be issued by the Government of India after the report of Mr. Lyall's Committee has been received and considered.

IN the *Pioneer* of 27th May, a correspondent under the *nom de plume* of "Halli Sicca," complained that the Hyderabad branch of the Bank of Bengal receives the pay of the troops in Government rupees and disburses it in Halli Sicca rupees at a profit to the Bank of 4 per cent. This is incorrect ; the Halli Sicca rupees are received from Government, and the Bank reaps no profit on the payments. The rate of exchange between Halli Sicca and Government rupees is fixed by Government at H. S. 116-14-6, and though the unfortunate officers doubtless do suffer, it is a rate that has been fixed for years past for entry of all receipts and payments on Government account.

THE Forest Department, writes the *Pioneer*, is at times accused of harshness towards the cultivating classes in restricting their rights to grazing within protected areas, but all the same it often does the ryot a good turn and saves him from his own improvidence. Thus it is stated in the last report from Ajmere that in 1893 half the forest reserves were closed for grazing for four months before the rains, and measures taken to economically utilise the grass-crops by cutting and storing them. The result was that the quantity of cut fodder removed free of cost rose to 1,093,000 bundles as compared with only 324,000 in the year 1891. In 1892, owing to failure of the monsoon the whole reserved area had to be thrown open to grazing. Another satisfactory feature mentioned in the report is that the right-holders in the area participated to the extent of Rs. 69,000 in the outturn of the forests. This may have convinced them that the Government are acting with strict fairness towards them.

A QUESTION savouring somewhat of the fine old "No Popery" days, writes a contemporary, is at present before the Madras Government. During the course of last February Archbishop Colgan, of the Madras Roman Catholic Irish Mission, celebrated his Jubilee on having completed fifty years' residence in this country as a Missionary priest. Among other ceremonies there was a grand mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, situated in Armenian Street, Black Town. A detachment (or rather party) consisting of about twelve soldiers belonging to the wing of the 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, stationed at Fort St. George, attended the celebration of this mass under the command of a second-lieutenant. The Band of the 27th Madras Infantry was also present at the Cathedral with the permission of the Commandant and officers of that regiment. The soldiers, it would appear, turned out with their arms, and when the "elevation of the host" took place, they presented arms on the word of command being given by the officer, while the Native Infantry Band played a tune representing its usual general salute. Nothing whatever was heard of the incident in Madras, where it apparently passed unnoticed. But some busybody at a further distance must have got news of the matter and determined to take the religious concerns of the Presidency under his protection ; for one day the Secretary of State for India seems to have received a letter from the President of a Protestant association in England giving an account of this occurrence and enquiring under what regulations the military authorities had permitted such honours to be paid at a Romish ceremony. The Secretary of State has addressed the Madras Government on the subject requesting to be informed about the particulars, and stating that he deems it advisable that inquiries should be made as to the regulations and circumstances under which the alleged proceedings took place. The Madras Government has referred the matter to the military authorities ; but we should conjecture that no storm will rise out of this tea cup even if it is found that the complaining parties in England have been accurately informed as to the facts of the sacrilege.

TURNING to the Assam Forests Report it may be noted that in 1893 the number of cases in which persons were tried for offences decreased by 40 per cent., which proves that no undue pressure is being exercised upon those who live in the vicinity of the protected areas. Compoundable offences, generally of a trivial kind, increased, but this was really of small importance. The Government remark that in cases of fire the offenders should only be allowed to compound under exceptional circumstances, a sound view as the damage done through carelessness is often excessively great, a fire destroying not merely large trees but completely ruining the saplings upon the existence of which the renewal of the forests depends. Assam is making good progress in the matter of the profitable sale of forest produce, the surplus in 1893 being over one lakh of rupees. It is a pity, we think, that the experiment of extending the rubber plantation at Chardnar is not to be carried out, but the Government have decided that the State cannot embark upon costly expenditure which may possibly not prove remunerative. In other words, there is no spare money, nor is there likely to be any for years to come.

CAPTAIN SPRING, who has been occupied for some time in measuring the Victoria Nyanza and other African lakes, gave a lecture, the other day, at the "Urania," in Berlin. Among other things of interest, he said that he had been much struck with the reluctance with which the natives of Tanga greeted Europeans. He found out the reason later on. It was that at the German Station it had been ordered that any native who failed to greet a European should receive twenty-five lashes. He described a singular dance practised by the Massagora women, who, for hours together, stand and shrug their shoulders to the beating of a drum. He gave a vivid picture of the battles which he, Count Schweinitz, and Dr. Schlesinger fought at Tabora against the Sultan Sikki. When the Sultan was overpowered, he cut off the heads of his twelve wives and blew himself up in his residence.

AT the Royal Mint, Sidney, last year, the receipts of gold for coinage amounted in weight to 843,582 ounces, and in value to 3,000,696l., as against 785,208 ounces, of the value of 2,780,829l., in 1892. This improvement was contributed to by all the colonies except South Australia. The gold for coinage was received in 5,043 separate deposits, as against 3,854 in 1892. This remarkable increase, which involved a great amount of extra work in every department of the Mint, but particularly in the Accountant's office, was mainly due to the success of a large number of "fossickers," who were induced to leave the ranks of the unemployed in Sydney and re-work the old goldfields of the colony in consequence of the financial aid given to them by the Government.

WHEN the late Mr. Leonard Wyon died, it was felt at the Mint that there must be great difficulty in obtaining the services of an engraver qualified to succeed him in executing the delicate engraving involved in the preparation of dies used for coinage. Mr. G. W. De Saulles was engaged for one year to execute such work of this nature as might be required by the Mint. At the expiration of this period, during which an altogether exceptional amount of engraving was required in consequence of the introduction of new designs for coins of all denominations the Treasury approved of the permanent engagement of Mr. De Saulles, with the title of "Engraver to the Mint."

OUR French neighbours appear to be determined to run us closely in those athletic exercises in which, up to very lately, this country was apt to despise all foreign rivals. "The Commissioners of the International Congress for the re-establishment of the Olympian Games"—this imposing official title is in itself a remarkable token of the newly-awakened zeal for athletics in France—will hold a great gathering at the Sorbonne from the 16th to the 24th of June, under the presidency of the Baron de Courcel. Invitations have been addressed to more than three hundred and fifty societies in all the leading countries of the old and new worlds, and many of these have already signified their intention of sending delegates. Many individual adhesions have also come in, among which are those of the Prince of Wales, the King of the Belgians, and the Crown Prince of Sweden. The opening fete, which will take place in the amphitheatre of the Sorbonne, will, after the official ceremony, include a lecture by M. Jean Aicard, the poet, who, it will be remembered, wrote the opening poetical address spoken by M Got on the occasion of the first visit of the Comedie Francaise to London.

IN 1852 a law was passed in Belgium decreeing that all who published libels upon foreign sovereigns should be liable to prosecution and to a term of inprisonment. Under this law, the well-known journalist and author who adopts the absurdly un-Irish Irish pseudonym of Florr O'Squar, has been put on his trial before the Brabant Assize Court for publishing an attack on the Shah in a paper, called "Le Petit Journal Belge." He had made grave charges against the Persian monarch in his public and private capacity, declaring that compared with him, the Anarchists Vailiant and Henry were respectable members of society. The approaching visit of the Shah to Belgium furnished the pretext for the attack. In prosecuting the writer counsel for the Crown demanded his punishment on no higher ground than the fact that if he were to go scot-free Belgian interests in Persia would be jeopardised, and the Government case was supported by the evidence of witnesses who declared that the amount of trade done by Belgium in the Shah's dominions was very considerable. On the other hand, the prisoner's counsel brought witnesses to prove that the trade in question was practically nil, and he ridiculed the notion that the law was intended to protect "savage sovereigns like the Shah" or any of the numerous African kings. In the end Mr. O'Squarr was acquitted although he was able to bring no proof of his very serious charges other than "common report."

DURING Whitsuntide there is a family gathering at the Court of Vienna. A correspondent writes :—Prince Leopold of Bavaria has been here some time for capercailzie shooting, and, on Friday night, his wife, Princess Gisela, came also with her two sons. One of their daughters, Princess Augusta, with her husband, the Archduke Joseph Augustine, came from Pressburg and joined the Imperial party at Schonbrunn. The Empress took supper with them, but afterwards returned to Lainz, where she is staying almost alone. She is exceedingly fond of flower decorations this year, and Schonbrunn is doing its utmost to surpass all other years in the wealth and beauty of the decorations sent to Lainz. On Sunday, the family luncheon for eight was served in the Empress's splendid dining-room at Lainz, which was beautiful with magnificent blossoms of every kind—roses, orchids, azaleas, standing in crystal vases and bowls with silver ornaments and interlaced with trailing ivy and asparagus fern. The whole length of the table was taken up with the beautiful flower ornaments designed for the Empress last year. They look like delicate carpet-gardening, being ornamental shapes filled with tiny flowers and placed on the table-cloth so as to form elaborate designs. They were filled in golden yellow and green on Sunday, and the Empress and her daughter and granddaughter expressed their delight when they saw the table prepared for them.

A PARIS correspondent writes :—M. George Grandmaison is a cavalry officer who has just retired at the age of 26, from the army. He is also an independent Republican, goes in for democratic legislation, represents Saumus, and is popular with the working-class and peasant populations of that district. There can be no doubt that he is sure to take a leading part in Parlismentary politics, as he shows genuine manhood and is in no single respect an ordinary person. His appearance is greatly in his favour, he being tall, having the frame of a Hercules and still giving the impression of a man of education and refinement. His intervention in a recent debate was less to put a new face on the Herz affair than to enable the two hundred new members, one of whom he is, to mark their feelings at the election of M. Rouvier to be Chairman of the Budget Committee and the prominence allowed to M. Reinach. M. Grandmaison is grandson of Marshal Lobau, grand-nephew of Generals Kleir and Grandjean, who served under the first Republic, and of the archæologist Millin, and great-grand-nephew of Loise Stolberg, wife of the second Stuart Pretender, Charles Edward. When a lieutenant of cuirassiers, M. Grandmaison was sent by the War Office to study and make maps of the passes and footpaths of the Vosges. He afterwards went on a mission to Turkestan and other parts of Central Asia.

M. KOMOFF, Chief Naval Engineer, and M. Velitchko, Chief Naval Constructor, at Cronstadt, have left Odessa for Malta to inspect the "remonte" made on the Imperator Nicolai I., of the Russian Mediterranean squadron. These gentlemen will afterwards proceed to make themselves as minutely as possible acquainted with the French, English, and German dockyards, and the various appliances in use. The chief object, however, of the foreign tour of these Russian artificers, it is officially stated, is to study the question of how to build warships in Russia at a cost commensurately economical with that at which English and other foreign battleships are produced. The secret—if it be a secret—of the great disparity between the Russian and foreign naval disbursements might be discovered (a Odessa correspondent observes) without sending commissioners abroad, if the investigation were prosecuted without fear or favour. It is commonly understood that, as a rule, not more than four-fifths of the money apportioned for the construction and equipment of any single vessel actually goes into the ship. Hence the Russian Company and the Volunteer Fleet Association place all their orders in England, and despite the enormous custom-house duties on their new vessels when brought out, they find that they have good ships at something like fifty per cent. lesser cost than if their orders had been placed in Russian dockyards.

THE Chamber of Commerce of Boulogne-sur-Mer seems at last to be waking up to the necessity for doing something to attract travellers to that resort, which in the days before the construction of the direct line of railway between Calais and Paris, enjoyed so large a share of the international traffic of England and France. Perhaps, in time, the Chamber will look into the arrangements of their port authorities who, by imposing several little fines, direct and indirect, on tourists, and making hotel touts the sole intermediaries between the Custom House and travellers with luggage who break their journey at Boulogne, positively offer a substantial premium to all who proceed on their journey to Paris direct. In the meantime they have petitioned the French Government to use their influence to have the mails sent through their town instead of Calais. Tenders for the new contract, which is to come into operation two years hence, were to be received by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, on the 4th of June of this year. The Chamber points out that not only is the journey by Boulogne and Folkestone more than twenty miles less than that via Calais, but that the new harbour at Boulogne is one metre deeper than that of Calais at low tide, thus permitting larger and swifter vessels to be put on the service.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon. In the absence of Mr. G. W. Roughton, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee was called to the chair. There were also present : Mr. S. Robsch, Mr. R. H. Vincent, Captain Walshe, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Messrs. Harkisondas Narotamdas, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

PROPOSED ERECTION OF COMPRESSING MACHINERY AT ARTHUR BUNDER.

As requested by the Commissioner in his letter, dated 31st May, 1894, to the Secretary, the Committee accorded their approval to the acquisition at an estimated cost of Rs. 63,175, of a plot of ground on the Apollo Reclamation, near Arthur Bunder, the property of the Port Trust, admeasuring 2,527 square yards or thereabout, at the rate of Rs. 25 per yard, the land being required for the Air Compressing Machinery Station, to be erected in connection with the carrying out of the Shone system of sewerage in the Colaba District. The cost to be debited to the allotment of Rs. 7,09,608, for these sewage works.

IS NINE INCHES MAIN REQUIRED FOR CONNAUGHT ROAD TOO LARGE ?

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, dated 1st instant, from the Commissioner, requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation (1) to sanction the payment of Rs. 49,033-8-0, as advances from available loan and other balances, to be adjusted hereafter against the loan when raised, to meet the cost of laying 9" water-mains in Connaught Road and Gilder Street, 6" mains in Souter and Club Streets, and 4" main in Sussex Road, with hydrants ; and (2) to authorize the Commissioner to apply to Government for the raising of the necessary loan when applications submitted for raising a loan of Rs. 7,19,000, sanctioned by the Corporation, in their Resolution, dated 12th April last, for the Wari Bunder overbridge, &c. Also requesting sanction to the laying of mains out of saving that might accrue in such other streets as might be recommended by the Water Engineer and the Executive Engineer.

Dr. Viegas observed that the matter should be postponed until the Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider the question of the water-supply, made their report.

The Municipal Commissioner replied that they intended to sell the frontages on the Connaught Road in a short time, and there was no reason to postpone the matter. There should be no delay in laying the mains.

Mr. Shroff stated that four or six inch main in Connaught Road would be sufficient. In his opinion the nine inch main would be too large as the road was only half a mile long.

The Municipal Commissioner said that a nine inch main was necessary as water would have to be supplied to the gardens for the new houses that might be constructed on the new road.

On the suggestion of the Chairman, it was resolved to postpone the consideration of the question until the next meeting, and the Commissioner was requested to meanwhile ascertain from the Executive Engineer the size of the main required for the new road.

COST OF DRAINING INTO THE APOLLO BASIN.

The Committee sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 2,391, as applied for by the Commissioner, from surplus cash balance to meet the estimated cost of draining into the Apollo Basin.

COMPLAINT ABOUT LOW-LYING GROUND NEAR TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

As asked for by the Commissioner the Committee accorded sanction under Section 381 of the Municipal Act, to the serving of notice on Mr. H. M. Cama, requiring him to fill up the hole and low-lying ground belonging to him, on the north of the Jubilee Technical Institute, at Parel Road. The Health Officer reported that Mr. Cama was asked to carry out the work on the 22nd January and 9th March last. Serious complaints had been received from the Technical Institute in regard to the ground, which was now covered with water, and in the rains would very likely be flooded.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN KEEPING A REGISTER OF CHEQUES.

The Committee further considered memorandum to the Secretary, dated 28th April, 1894, from the Commissioner, forwarding certain proposals made by Mr. Robsch for the keeping of a register of cheques to be drawn, with columns for the signatures of the head of the department who forwarded the bill, and of the Chief Accountant, in token of the amount having been checked in his office.

The Committee, after some consideration, dismissed Mr. Robsch's proposals by a majority, the system at present in force being satisfactory.

NECESSITY OF WIDENING THE 1ST MARINE STREET.

The Committee considered the following letter to the Secretary, dated 30th May, 1894, from the Commissioner reporting on the petition to the Corporation, dated 9th idem, from Mr. B. R. Kotewal and other citizens on the subject of the widening of the 1st Marine Street, Dhobi Talao.

To the Municipal Secretary,

Sir,—With reference to the Resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 9th instant, I have the honour to state that the petitioners' request that the 1st Marine Street be widened by purchasing some small houses in the lane and by adding the ground occupied by these houses to the street. This improvement is a part of much-needed and important improvement of making a direct road from the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to Queen's Road. The desirability of opening out of this and three other roads was brought to the notice of the Standing Committee and the Corporation both by Sir Charles Ollivant and Mr. F. L. Charles. (See para. 113 of the Administration Report for 1885-86 and para. 63 of the Administration Report for 1886-87.) The Extension Committee also recommended in 1887 the continuation of Carnac Road past Framji Cowasji Institute and Marine Street over the B. B. and C. I. Railway by overbridges on to Kennedy Sea Face. But Government have on the representation of the Corporation been pleased to sanction the abandonment of the proposal to construct an overbridge at Marine Lines, and to approve of the construction of an overbridge at Chowpatti in lieu thereof (vide Government resolution, dated 5th February, 1894, Public Works Department, Railway) copy of which was forwarded for the information of the Corporation under this office No. 26592, dated 8th March last. This does not, however, at all obviate the view of opening out road communication. A provision of Rs. 3,25,000 was made in the budget estimates for the year 1894-95 for the construction of the road 60 feet wide, but it was struck out by the Standing Committee.

This is a much-needed and very desirable improvement, and I would again urge upon the attention of the Standing Committee and the Corporation the necessity of carrying out this work as early as possible.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) H. A. AGWORTH.

Dr. Viegas observed that in order to admit of fresh air into the town, they should open up the city in the west as far as possible.

The Chairman said that the report should be forwarded to the Corporation because the work involved about three lakhs of rupees, and it was for the Corporation to consider it.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the improvement was embodied in the budget, but it was struck out.

Mr. Vincent suggested that the report should be forwarded to the Corporation.

Mr. Javerilal also desired that the Corporation should decide the question, and it was eventually resolved to forward the report to the Committee.

The Committee adjourned after transacting some other business.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Shanghai, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from London, under the command of Captain L. H. Crawford, reports having experienced light winds and fine weather to Socrota, then fresh winds cloudy with rain for two days, and then light S. W. wind, cloudy weather, confused S. W. swell up to port.

APPENDED to the Report issued by the Deputy-Master of the British Mint, is an interesting memorandum by Mr. Roberts-Austen, C.B., F.R.S., the chemist and assayer of the Mint. In this memorandum the fact is recorded that before the close of the year 1893, the value of the gold coins issued since the passing of the Coinage Act, 1870, had reached the sum of one hundred million pounds sterling. Of this amount three millions have been coined since the last trial of the pyx, and have not therefore as yet been submitted to a Pyx jury. The average fineness of the ninety-seven millions proved to be 916·647. The exact standard prescribed by law is 916·6, and the maximum deviation from the standard, as shown by the results of the pyx trials, were as follows :—Only one-and-a-half per cent. of the coins were found to be of so low a standard as 916·2, while nearly four per cent. were of the fineness 916·9, and single coin was reported as being so high as 917·2. Gold coins would be within the variations of fineness allowed by law if the amount of precious metal they contained varied between 914·6 and 918·6 parts in one thousand.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN BEHAR.

UNDER this heading Mr. A. Forbes writes to the *Englishman*, on the subject of the tree smearing in Behar :—

When I addressed to you my short letter, dated 19th instant, relative to the Hindu religious revival in Behar, I had no wish or intention to be led into a newspaper controversy on the subject. Since then, however, a letter, signed by Mr. Gibbon, of Bettiah, and another, with the somewhat appropriate signature "Perplexed," have appeared in your columns combating my opinion that the movement going on in Behar is entirely of a religious origin, and has no political meaning ; and I think it as well, therefore, in view of the unhealthy feeling of alarm that may be caused by such writings that I should trouble you again with the following remarks. "Perplexed" finds fault with me for not having given full reasons for my belief. It would, I think, be more to the point if I asked the alarmists to give their reasons for discrediting the whole of the Native community who, to a man, scout the idea of there being any deeplaid political design underlying the "tree-daubing," and regard it as entirely a religious movement propagated by the Hindu priesthood for their own immediate ends.

In my position as Commissioner of this Division I receive constant reports from many different sources on the state of feeling in the different districts, and have frequent opportunities of conversing with native zemindars and other native gentlemen of intelligence and education, both at my own head-quarters and during my tours in the district. The note of alarm on the present position in Behar has been struck only by only a comparatively small clique of the European residents whose views are by no means universally shared by their fellow-planters. As time goes on I have no doubt but that these gentlemen will see their mistake, especially that of needlessly alarming the public by their letters to the newspapers. From all other quarters the reports are of a uniformly reassuring character. We are now on the eve of the Bakr-Id, the most dangerous period—as religious excitement is then most ripe—of the year. It may be a bold stake to wager, but I have full confidence that the result, three weeks hence, will bear me out. That there may be isolated cases of rioting during the coming period of excitement, is not unlikely. That this should not be so, having due regard to individual idiosyncracies, is more than can reasonably be expected. But that there will be any such wide conflagration as the general state of feeling which the alarmists would have us suppose exist, would inevitably lead to, I do not for a moment apprehend.

There are hundreds of natives in Behar of good position, official and non-official, whose interests are closely bound up with our own. I count among them many personal friends ; men of education, intelligence, and undoubted loyalty ; men living among the people, in thorough touch with them and beloved by them. Can it be supposed that there is a deep-laid political movement going on among the cultivators of Behar of which none of these men of the people are aware, and of which they would not give us immediate warning ? They all with one consent regard the movement now going on as a purely religious one. In the villages, in the Dihat, I find the people as quiet and respectful as I have known them, as district and sub-divisional officer, for years past to be. In short, I find absolutely no grounds among the natives themselves, of whatever class, for the feeling of distrust and disquietude that seems to have suddenly arisen among a few individuals.

It seems admitted that the so-called "tree-daubing mystery" is at the bottom of all this alarm. The alarmists cannot hit upon an interpretation. They therefore follow the principle. "omne ignotum pro magnifico." With them it means something mysterious, uncanny, terrible. Supposing, for the sake of argument, that this mystery does not admit of immediate interpretation. Does it not occur to the alarmists that in this respect it does not differ from many of the other devices to which the Hindu priesthood have recourse to work upon the minds of their credulous followers ? Is it the cue of these men that their mysteries should admit of easy solution ? Is it not more to their interest to keep the country-side, as long as they can, in doubt ? Meanwhile from these mysterious signs, from the opportune double eclipse and other omens, they reap their harvest. Why should we interfere, or become alarmed ? We shall, by so doing, only be playing into the hands of the mystery-mongers, by giving a fictitious importance to their doings.

The tree-daubing was of quite local origin, having been started about last February, on the border of the Nepal Terai. My belief is that it was intended to be what it was believed at the time by the nations of the locality to be, viz., an advertisement of the Janakpur shrine in Nepal. If this was the object, as the best informed persons think that it was, and that it still is, it has certainly succeeded, for Janakpur has, without any donbt, gone up in the pilgrim market. By the latest reports streams of Sadhus are still on their way from Hurdwar, Ajudhia, and other places in the N.-W. P. to visit this shrine.

The news of this "marking" quickly spread, and the wondering gangs of Sadhus who are going about the country have all heard of the matter, and true to the instincts of their calling, are following the lead given them and are marking trees wherever they go. It is quite possible, too, as supposed by Mr. Gibbon, that Domes and other lowcastes have in some places been employed to do the work. It is not unlikely also that in other places the villagers having heard of the movement and not knowing in the least what it means are, with true feelings of devoutness, following the example.

Mr. Gibbon, I see, states that the idea of the "marking" being intended as an advertisement of the Janakpur shrine has now been discredited. His reasons are, first, that it was soon discovered that a tank had not been miraculously dug there in a night, as was at first given out, and, secondly, that it was found that pigs' bristles had been in many cases used in smearing the trees, a medium of advertisement of a shrine that would never be adopted by any orthodox Hindu. I am unable to accept these arguments. That the device was originally accompanied with a story of supernatural marvels does not prove that the object of the device was not what it was at the time given out to be by the natives of the locality. On the contrary, had the originators not invented a supernatural story of the tank and Hanuman and his apes, but confessed themselves as the agents, their tale would have fallen flat ; the advertisement would have failed. As regards the pigs' bristles, their introduction is explained by Mr. Gibbon himself to have been due to mistake on the part of the agents in having employed certain low castes to do the work. Another explanation, and to my mind a more sound one, is that by far the larger portion of the marks, which at the first blush were put down to human agency, have since been clearly ascertained to be the work of pigs, wild and domestic.

Be this as it may, the evidence in support of the Janakpur theory still holds the field. An indigo planter of long standing who lives on the direct road to Janakpur, only 30 miles from it and 80 miles nearer to the shrine than Bettiah, where Mr. Gibbon resides, reports within the last few days that "he has asked many Sadhus and Sannyasis about the mudmarking, and they all said that they regarded it as a call to Janakpur. The enquiries made by the Magistrate of Mozafferpur and Durbhanga, the two nearest districts to Janakpur, fully bear out this gentleman's statement. There is also a consensus of opinion among well-informed natives on this point.

But leaving aside the possible interpretation—though I have myself no doubt whatever on the point—what I particularly would draw attention to is the manner in which the movement commenced, its place of origin, and its subsequent development. These are all distinctly adverse to the conclusion that it has any political significance. It did not come to us from the N.-W.P., the birth-place of the gowrakshini agitation, of the ploughmen's begging, and other movements which the alarmists doubtless call "political" (though I hold them all to be of purely religious origin). It was started in an out-of-the-way corner of North Behar. It did not suddenly appear simultaneously in distant places, as the gowrakshini agitation, for instance, did last year ; and as one might certainly have expected had the movement been in furtherance of some political design. It was of purely local origin and has since crept slowly on from district to district chiefly along the Nepal border, apparently following the movements of the gangs of Sadhus wandering about the country. If of political significance, why has it not spread further and faster ? Why has it at least not covered the area of the late gowrakshini agitation ? Why has it not appeared in the Gya and Shahabad districts, both of which were lately convulsed with the other movement ? It is a significant fact that the tree-daubing has as yet extended nowhere in this division south of the Ganges except to a corner of the Patna district where it was traced to a gang of Sadhus passing down to Lower Bengal.

I think it as well here to observe that the extent to which the tree-daubing has been carried is not by any means so great as is generally supposed. I have already noticed above that by far the larger portion of the marks which were at the outset hastily put down to human agency have since been ascertained to be the work of animals. Evidence to this effect is coming in from all sides ; both as the result of official investigations and from independent sources from indigo-planters and others. Thus from one of the latest reports I find that the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police have "by careful personal inquiry" found all the marks reported by the police in certain villages were the work of the village cattle ; the people themselves had no idea of attributing them to anything else. From another district the Superintendent of Police writes to the same effect. He had just returned from a tour up to the Nepal border for the purpose of investigating this particular subject. This officer "confidently states" that out of thousands of marks examined by him only three appeared to be the works of human beings. The fact is that the idea, when once started, "caught." Everyone was on the qui vive to discover "mud and hair" marks, and everyone who looked for them succeeded in his search, for everywhere there were pigs or other animals accustomed to rub themselves against the nearest convenient tree. It is now generally established that the tree-daubing by hand is chiefly the work of wandering Sadhus diverging from the neighbourhood of Janakpur. The farther these wanderers separate the fewer become the marks. Here and there, as noticed above, low castes and other villagers have possibly joined in the movement from some undefined fear of evil which might by this means be warded off.

It is much to be regretted that persons who in a matter of this kind, feel any alarm, should adopt the course of writing letters, especially anonymous ones, to the newspapers. They must be perfectly aware that whatever they wish to say, whatever useful information they have to give will be fully considered by the responsible officers of Government, if submitted, properly authenticated, to the authorities. To raise a cry of "fire" in a crowded theatre is under any circumstances, foolish ; but to raise the cry simply from nervousness, is something worse than folly.

In conclusion, I ask to be allowed to draw attention to a very significant fact. The result of the settlement of the excise shops for the current year, commencing from 1st April last, in six out of the seven districts of this division has just been laid before me. The statement shews an increase in the license fees from 15¼ lakhs of rupees last year to over 16¼ lakhs during the current year. This is a safe indication of what the excise vendors throughout the country think of the internal state of affairs in Behar. It is very certain that a feeling of alarm has not overtaken them.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE following despatch was addressed by Mr. Fowler from the India Office, on the 3rd ultimo, to his Excellency the Viceroy :—

My Lord,—I have considered in Council your Excellency's letter, dated the 28th of February, No. 40, transmitting correspondence with the branches of the Indian Currency Association at Calcutta and Bombay, respecting measures of which they propose the adoption, as being calculated to secure a steadiness in the rate of Exchange between the United Kingdom and India.

2. The Association points to the large imports of silver and the reversal of the balance of trade and the necessity for contracting the currency ; and it urges the importance of taking further measures for that porpose, whether by prohibiting the import of silver into India, by imposing a duty on its import so adjusted that the cost of landing bullion shall exceed 16 pence the rupee, or by melting down rupees and selling them as bullion. The Bombay branch further desires the Government to fix a minimum price for the sale of bills on India and to entrust the sale of those bills "to an agent appointed by, and directly responsible to, the Indian Finance Minister."

3. I am not aware in what manner the sale of bills in London to the persons who require them would be facilitated by the last proposal ; and as your Excellency makes no reference to it, I do not propose to discuss it further. But in order to form a correct opinion regarding the other suggestions, I proceed to examine the conditions of the trade of India since the mints were closed to the coinage of siver on private account.

4. In the following table are exhibited the imports into, and exports from, India, during the six months from July to December in each of the last six years ; and as the movement of the previous metals was subjected to great vicisitudes I have made the comparison of 1893 with the average of the five years preceeding it, rather than with any one year.

	1888. Rx.	1889. Rx.
Exports.		
Merchandise	41,332,618	46,247,389
Gold	138,996	182,164
Silver	927,142	971,592
Total	42,398,786	47,401,149
Imports.		
Merchandise	34,103,148	34,412,188
Gold	1,613,220	2,630,743
Silver	3,635,713	4,632,840
Total	39,352,091	41,704,771
Net Exports.		
Merchandise	7,229,500	11,835,201
Gold	−1,474,230	−2,477,582
Silver	−2,708,574	−3,661,241
Total	3,046,695	5,696,378

	1890. Rx.	1891. Rx.
Exports.		
Merchandise	42,907,032	46,985,431
Gold	344,950	512,621
Silver	778,702	837,360
Total	44,031,704	48,335,412
Imports.		
Merchandise	35,933,477	34,811,086

necessary in order to provide for the sterling liabilities of the Government of India, which were not met by the sale of Council Bills.

* Imports of Merchandise into India from July to December (in thousands of Rx.)

Articles Imported.	Average, 1888 to 1892.	1893.	Comparison of 1893 with 5 year's average.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Cotton manufactures ...	14,546	16,687	+2,141
Metals ...	2,518	2,909	+391
Oils ...	1,191	1,623	+432
Woollen manufactures..	1,131	1,335	+204
Machinery ...	1,021	1,191	+170
Sugar ...	1,104	1,160	56
Silk manufactures ...	893	941	75
Provisions ...	913	909	—4
Silk, raw ...	663	925	+262
Chemicals, drugs, &c. ..	699	925	+226
Apparel...	724	882	+158
Liquors...	689	674	—15
Hardware...	546	638	+92
Railway Plant ...	869	555	—314
Spices...	393	460	+67
Tea ...	237	442	+205
Glass ...	317	386	+69
Salt ...	361	384	+23
Coal...	528	311	—217
Paper and Pasteboard ...	203	229	+26
Umbrellas ...	135	182	+19
Other Articles...	3,327	3,819	+492
Government Stores...	33,047	37,605	+4,558
	1,334	1,560	+226
	34,381	39,165	+4,784

7. As, however, the recommendation to publish a minimum rate for a specific time has not been accepted, it became possible to reconsider the matter. Had the importers not been apprehensive of such a change of policy, it is probable that more serious consequences would have ensued. At the beginning of January, when the need of providing money in India was likely to be specially urgent, owing to the requirements of the export trade, it became evident that time must not be lost in taking measures which should oblige the country to return to its ordinary course of exporting sufficient to pay for its debts in England and, in particular, the propriety of imposing a heavy duty on the importation of silver into India, was taken into consideration. There seemed, however, reason to think that silver was being treated merely as a commodity for which there is always a great demand, while it happened at the moment to be unusually cheap.

8. According to the table given in paragraph 4, the net exports of merchandise had been reduced by Rx. 4,908,515, and the net imports of gold by Rx. 151,816, while the net imports of silver had increased by Rx. 1,730,495; so that, out of the total amount by which the balance of trade was restored, 76 per cent. occurred in merchandise and 26 per cent. in silver, while in gold there was a set-off of 2 per cent. Moreover, there was a very exceptional amount of silver on its way to India at the time that the mints were closed, as to which, although, (as stated in the Earl of Kimberle's despatch of the 9th November, 1893, No. 224) there was no proof that it was attributable to speculation on the part of the Exchange Banks, it may with good reason be thought to have arisen from an exceptional demand by their customers for the purchase of rupee paper, in expectation of a rise in the price. If the amount thus imported after the close of the mints, the value of which was about 188 lakhs, be set aside, there was a decrease, not an increase, in the silver taken by India as compared with the average of previous years.

9. Hence it was clear that to impose a high duty upon the importation of silver would be open to the objection that it would be a tax exceptionally imposed, not for the sake of obtaining revenue, but in order to support the price of the rupee, and would, moreover, of itself, be quite inadequate to remedy the evil that had arisen, and it was, therefore, apparent that some other step was essential. For this reason it was decided to abandon the attempt to fix a minimum rate for the sale of bills on India, and to leave the gold value of the rupee to be determined by the natural competition for such bills.

10. It is as yet too early to decide how far the object sought by the Currency Association will be obtained; but I may point out that the exchange price of the coin is considerably above the corresponding price of silver. Before the mints were closed, the latter was in London 38 pence per oz., agreeing with the rate of 14·17/32 pence for the rupee. After the market had recovered from immediate shock caused by the cessation of free coinage in India, the price of silver settled at about 34 pence per oz., until the further legislation in the United States of America drove it down to 32 pence in November last. After that date it fell to about 27 pence, at which rate a rupee could formerly have been laid down in India for about 10-5/16 pence; but there has been some recovery, and the price on the 30th ultimo was 29 pence, corresponding to about 11 pence per rupee. As the exchange value of the coin was at the same date 13-11/32 pence there is a difference of more than 21 per cent. between it and the relative price of silver and the value of the one can no longer be considered to be dependent on that of the other.

11. The further step proposed by the Association, namely, to melt rupees and sell them as bullion, with the view of still further widening the difference in their market value, was advocated by the Government of India in August and again in December last. Lord Kimberley's opinion, however, was that, while it is one of the functions of the State to decide the conditions upon which the legal currency shall be supplied to the public, it is not within the province of Government to diminish by its own action the amount of currency already existing, if such a step can possibly be avoided. He, accordingly, found himself compelled on both occasions to refuse the application, which was calculated to cause a further derangement of the trade with China and other silver-using countries.

12. The recent imposition of a duty on the import of silver into India, at the rate which has been applied to other commodities, is not open to objections of the same character. It would indeed have been contrary to public policy if an exemption had been made in favour of an article which had ceased to be available for coinage on the part of the public and must now be viewed as any other object of luxury if taken to India for the purposes of ornament.

13. While this Despatch has been under my consideration, I have received the table of the trade of India for the month of January, which cannot have been affected by the abandonment of the minimum rate on the 20th of that month; and I find that their tendency is rather to accentuate the remarks which I have made in paragraph 5. The following is a summary of the figures for the seven months from July to January :—

——	Average 1888-89 to 1892-93.	1893-94+	Comparison of Balance of Trade in 1893-94 with previous
Exports.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Merchandise ...	54,693,502	55,227,025	
Gold ...	873,427	935,949	
Silver...	1,034,825	1,069,448	
Total...	56,594,852	57,234,122	+639,270
Imports.			
Merchandise ...	40,959,587	46,703,727	
Gold ...	2,497,721	2,100,209	
Silver ...	6,476,803	8,902,211	
Total...	49,934,201	57,706,145	+7,771,944
Net Exports.			
Merchandise...	13,728,915	8,523,300	
Gold ...	—1,624,294	—1,174,260	
Silver...	—5,442,078	—1,822,962	
Total...	6,663,651	—472,923	—7,136,574

THE Emperor [illegible] afternoon recently, a Berlin correspondent says, as guest of Count Finckenstein, at his shooting box at Mahdlitz. His Majesty went deer-shooting direct from the station, and in two hours shot nine roebucks. The woods of Mahdlitz are historical ground. Here Frederick the Great entrenched his army after the unfortunate battle of Kunersdorf, and to this day the Counts of Finckenstein preserve these entrenchments. Not far away stands the tree under which Frederick the Great rested on his retreat from Kunersdorf. Near also is the so-called Brueningswall, where the Emperor Charles the Fourth, in the middle of the fourteenth century, sat in judgment with the Reichstag on the then Pretender to the Crown, the false Waldemar. He was a miller's apprentice who took advantage of his resemblance to the deceased Margrave Waldemar of Brandenburg, and declared himself to be his son. He was acknowledged by the other Princes and the people, and even occupied his seat amongst the Electors. Out of hatred of the house of Wittelsbach, the Emperor Charles the Fourth confirmed him as Margrave of Brandenburg, but later on he forced him to resign.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes :—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and i cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE HANCOCK DIVORCE CASE.

At the hearing of this case at Calcutta by Mr. Justice Macpherson on Friday, Frances Jane Hancock, examined by Mr. Avetoom, said :—I was married to petitioner on the 12th of June, 1882. After my marriage we lived in several places, and last of all in 19, Boitakhana Bazaar Road. I was living there for two months when my husband put me out of the house. He put me out of the house on the 13th May, at 9 o'clock. Previous to that we lived at 163, in the same street. Besides myself, husband, and five children, my husband's mother, Mrs. Lemas, and his sister, Miss Lemas, lived in the house. My sister-in-law is, I believe, about twenty-one or twenty-two years old. I made the co-respondent's acquaintance in August, 1891. There was a party at his place, and my husband took me over. After that the co-respondent used to visit at the house. My husband was always aware of these visits. My mother-in-law and my sister-in-law were always present when he called. I never was in his company by myself. My mother-in-law and sister-in-law were always on visiting terms with Mr. Elmore, who is a married man. Mrs. and Miss Lemas used to go to Mr. Elmore's and Mrs. and Mr. Elmore would come over. My mother-in-law never liked me, she was anything but kind to me. My husband used to allow me the princely sum of one rupee a month pocket money. His mother kept his money, and she managed the expenses of the house in every way. I suppose this Re. 1 a month was for my personal expenses, but I never got my wants in any way. My mother-in-law came to live in the house in January, 1891. From this time she was totally dependant upon my husband for her support. In February, 1893, we were living at 163, Old Boitakhana Bazaar Road. I have heard the charge that I had misconducted myself on that date with Mr. Elmore in Campbell Square, but there is no truth whatever in that story. I was never alone with Mr. Elmore in Campbell Square. I was going out with Mr. Duncan and my sister-in-law and on two occaions we met Mr. Elmore and went to Campbell Square with another friend, Mrs. Bell. This was over a year ago. We went to Campbell Square and accidentally met Mr. Elmore. I did not see either Duncan or Elmore at Campbell Square on the 18th of February. It is a lie that Duncan saw me misconducting myself with Elmore there on that date, and said "please do not disturb yourself." Duncan was always privately engaged to my sister-in-law. He often slept at our house at night. I could not tell where Duncan was in March and April, 1893. I remember an entertainment taking place at my husband's place where many subscription dances were held. I remember the entertainment of the 25th February at which there were between thirty and forty people. Elmore was also invited. The party broke up at 2 a.m. At that time my husband's mother, sister, myself, and the children were living in the house. This entertainment was given with my husband's knowledge. There is no truth in the charge that on the 25th of March Elmore went into my room after the guests had gone away and remained there till 4 a.m. It is not true that he went away and returned and went into my room. There is no truth whatever in the allegation that I misconducted myself with Elmore on that occasion. At that time I had a servant, called Nabi Bux, and a chokra, but I had no talk with them about Elmore coming into the house. The ayah, Surjee, was in my service, but she was not a night-and-day servant.

(A complete denial was given to the story as told by the ayah.) On that evening I was at Mr. Martin's place, and my mother-in-law was with me. I went up-country in April, 1893. My husband knew I was going, and he also knew where I was going. I had told him of my desire to go away, and he consented to my going. I told my husband that I intended to go to the house of a Mr. Laurence, at Sahibganj. He is a friend of ours. I was going to Mr. Laurence on account of his marriage, and my husband knew I was going there for this reason. I had no money to go up to Sahibganj with, and I got the money from Mrs. Macclesfield. My husband told me to take the money, and he would pay it back because his mother would not give the money. My mother-in-law, sister-in-law, Mr. Elmore, and two Mr. Minas went to the Howrah Station to see me off. My mother-in-law bought me an intermediate ticket from Howrah to Burdwan. I had to break the journey there because I went up by the chord mail. I got up to Sahibganj on the 21st, and stayed at Mr. Laurence's place for two days. Then I went to Kutni to my sister-in-law, Mrs. Williamson's, and stopped there one day. The reason why I went to Kutni was that my mother-in-law had given me a parcel to deliver to her daughter. From Kutni I went back to Sahibganj, but I cannot tell when I got back there. I put up at the house of the young lady who was to be married to Mr. Laurence and remained there three days. From Sahibganj I came straight down to Calcutta, arriving on the morning of the 30th of April. Between the 19th and 30th of April I did not at any time see Elmore, nor did I travel with him. I was never during that time travelling in a second-class ladies' compartment with Elmore. On my up-journey from here to Burdwan I travelled "intermediate," and I travelled all the rest of the way third class. I never saw Mr. Clifford till yesterday, when he identified me.

To the Court—Kutni is a station on the railway near Jubbulpore—this side of Jubbulpore.

To Mr. Avetoom.—During the whole of this time I travelled on a ticket. My husband returned half an hour after I came home, as he was in the loco. shed. I saw him and spoke to him, and told him where I had been. On the following day, the 1st of May, I went to the Medical College Hospital, having been taken there by my husband's mother. I was put in the open ward, but I did not like being there because I could not be attended to there. I remained in the hospital for six days. My husband came to see me on one occasion and used some "very horrible language" to me (witness writes it down on a piece of paper, which was handed to the court). From the hospital I went home but my husband put me out of the house. He had received two anonymous letters. He did not show them to me, but said he would not keep me any longer. I went to my uncle's, Mr. Flynn. I went home after I received a letter from my husband the next day. I stayed with my husband till the 13th of May when he again put me out. Mr. Fred. Duncan was over at the house. He was singing and my husband was playing the piano. I called my husband and told him that Duncan had grossly insulted me through my mother-in-law. Mr. Duncan, the brother of the witness of that name, had told my mother-in-law that he would give Rs. 20 for me and my sister-in-law. My mother-in-law denied that she had ever told me this. I said she did say it, and my husband struck me and turned me out because his mother said I was too friendly with Mr. Elmore. I went to Mr. Horniman's place, and remained there till January last. I complained at the Muchipara Thana when I was turned out. I made an attempt in June to go back to my husband. I went over and sat down, and his mother told him she would not stay if I was allowed to remain. He told me to go, and I refused to go, and he and his mother went away and stayed at his uncle's place. The next morning he had me arrested for having stabbed him. That charge was ultimately dismissed. I went to have myself examined by Dr. Nugent because my husband struck me severely on the evening previous to my arrest. From Horniman's place I removed to Mrs. Phillips, and from there I removed to 21 or 22 Tanti Bagan. I lived there alone with my children and a servant. There was no truth in the charge that the co-respondent came there on the night of the 24th of March. I saw my husband at 2 a. m. on the morning of the 25th of March. He was accompanied by nine men. My husband wanted the door opened. I refused. He insisted, and said Mr. Elmore was within, and I said if he brought a police officer I would allow him to search the house. He said he had one with him. I opened the door and found that he had not a police officer with him, and so I refused to allow him in. I locked the door after he had pulled me about and sprained my wrist, and I then went to the Baniahpukur Thana. There has never been any misconduct or any familiarity between me and Elmore. (Receipt of pass put to witness.) I have seen this before. I saw Mr. Elmore handing it to Mr. Hancock and asking if he would get into trouble for not giving it up. My husband took it and went into the room. I never saw this again.

To the Court.—Elmore showed this paper to my husband on the morning I arrived in Calcutta, the 30th of April.

To Mr. Avetoom.—I remember receiving this letter (shown) from Mr. Cranenburgh (marked for identification). I replied to it.

To Mr. Henderson.—Mr. Wells was married on the 13th of February, 1893. Before this occasion in Tanti Bagan I had seen my husband three or four times in Entally. He spoke to me on one occasion. He was accompanied by Mr. Duncan and Mr. Finnigan. This was between 12 and 1 in the day. He only said he would stop my maintenance (alimony under the orders of the court) before long. He used to pass by the doorway, always accompanied by others.

Cross-examined by Mr. Apcar.—I lived with my husband for nine years without his mother living with us. My mother then lived with us, but she always earned her own living, and always paid her board and lodging. When my mother was living there I used to get the money to manage the house. My mother was turned out. My mother left because she got married. I cannot tell whether my mother got on well with her new husband. She had a quarrel with her husband and came back to my house, and died there about a month after. My mother-in-law was living in the house when I made Elmore's acquaintance. From before I married her son my mother-in-law disliked me. She never corrected me, because there never was any occasion to do so. She never spoke to me, nor corrected me, with regard to my "goings on." I cannot tell the cause of her dislike beyond the fact that she wanted the management of her son's money. This was not because I was spending it too fast. I think her object was to pocket it herself. (Laughter.) I was not extravagant. My husband was extravagant. (Laughter.) I never had fine dresses since I was married. My wanting fine dresses and spending his money was not the cause of her dislike. I have no ill-feeling for her. (Laughter.) I am sure I like her more than she likes me. (Laughter.) Mr. Elmore often came to the house when Hancock was out driving. He was just as friendly with me as he was with my husband or anyone in the house. It has never happened that he found me alone when he called. There was no particular time for his visits, but he would not come at all hours. His wife did not always come with him. His wife more frequently came with him. I always went out with my sister-in-law. I never went out alone. I made it a rule never to go out alone. I was never in the habit of going out alone. There was nothing to be afraid of, but it was simply for company. I really mean to suggest that I have never in my life been out by myself. I did not go to Mr. Wells' wedding. My mother-in-law and myself went to Mr. Martin's place on that day. I have not subpœnaed her. I cannot name a single person who saw me going to Mrs. Martin or coming back. I do not take *pan*, have never yet eaten *pan* even out of curiosity. I cannot say where Elmore was on the day of Wells' wedding. I did not see him on that day at all. I know Campbell Square well, but I have been there only twice. There were always lots of people there.

I have been in the habit of going for a walk every evening after dinner. Myself, my mother-in-law and sister-in-law always went together. Sometimes instead of the old lady Mr. Duncan came with us. I have never been into Campbell Square after dinner. I do not know what you call dinner. We used only to have a breakfast or dinner or what you like to call it at 12 o'clock, and then only a cup of tea in the evening before going to bed. (Laughter.) My husband never complained of my going out by myself. Latterly my husband was not at all kind to me, that is, about six or seven months before I went up-country. He had no complaint, but he was very cross. He never told me what it was about. He never once told me that he found fault with me in any way, and I thought he used to be put out at work. On the night of the entertainment my mother-in-law locked the door. I was not the one that unlocked it. I went to sleep before she did. I recollect she was making some coffee for her daughter in the dining-room. I went into bed and fell asleep. I danced with Elmore on this evening, but I cannot recollect how often. I never asked my husband to get a pass. I told him I was going to Sahebganj and Kutni. The reason I gave was that I had a slight cough. I was going to Kutni to deliver a parcel that my mother-in-law was sending to her daughter. The parcel was a large basket containing clothes and things. This was my only reason for going to Kutni. I did go to Sahebganj. I cannot name any station between Burdwan and Sahebganj. I took a ticket only for Burdwan, because it was the chord mail, and I would have to change at Burdwan. I have no idea of the time I left Burdwan for Sahebganj beyond that it was some time in the evening, and I cannot tell what hour I arrived at Sahebganj. I cannot say whether I went by the mail or passenger. All I can say is that I had a third class ticket. I went to the railway barracks, which is at the back of the station, and did not have to cross the line. Laurence knew of my arrival when he came home that evening. Laurence is not here, nor is anybody who saw me at Sahebganj. I left on the 23rd, but I could not tell at what hour. I am called Fancy. I heard that my mother-in-law telegraphed to Laurence to ask if I had arrived. I never heard that Laurence telegraphed on the 22nd "Fancy not arrived." Beyond my own statemnt there is no other proof of my having been at Sahebganj.

Macpherson, J.—What did you pay for your ticket? I do not know.

To Mr. Apcar.—I cannot say how much I paid for my ticket, and I cannot say how many hours I was on the journey. I arrived at Kutni in the morning. I borrowed the money for the journey. I never went to Jubbulpur. I neither wrote to anybody from Kutni nor received a letter from anyone while there. I stayed at Kutni only a day, and left by the night train. I came back to Sahebganj on the 27th. I arrived at Kutni between 12 and 1 in the morning, and left the following morning at the same time. I returned to Sahebganj for the wedding. On the 26th of April I was travelling in the train between Kutni and Allahabad. I gave a receipt for the money which I borrowed. I had never been by rail before by myself. I went before with my husband to Parbattipur. I know that railway servants get passes for themselves and their families. My husband could not get a pass, and Laurence offered to pay my fare to Sahebganj and back. I asked my husband to get me a pass for Kutni. I have no knowledge of his applying for a pass. On the 26th of April. I was travelling third class. I cannot say whether it was by the mail train or passenger. I have not got anybody here who saw my from the time I left Calcutta till I came back.

To the Court.—On my return from Kutni I took a ticket to Dinapur. I changed trains at Dinapur.

To Mr. Apcar :—I stayed in the waitingroom. I went to see Mr. Brown, who is a driver on the E. I. R. I cannot say how long I was at Dinapur. I was not a night there. I cannot say how long I was there or when I left. I cannot say if on my way to Sahebganj I had to change carriages or go through in the same carriage. I was twelve hours at Kutni. I got Rs. 50 from Mrs. Macclesfield for the journey. I cut my visit short at Kutni to be in time for Laurence's wedding on the 26th. I did say that before I left for Kutni that the wedding had been postponed indefinitely. This finished the cross-examination on this point and the Court adjourned till Monday.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT G. W. M. WEST, 1-3 Gurkhas, is confirmed as Wing Officer.

CAPTAIN G. F. MOCKLER, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, proceeds home on appointment to the Army Pay Department on probation.

LIEUTENANT J. R. GAUSSEN, Hampshire Regiment, is appointed Officiating Squadron Officer on probation in the 8th Bengal Cavalry.

COLONEL P. D. TROTTER, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, will be placed on half-pay on the 23rd July, and is permitted to proceed home on or after that date.

The following postings are ordered :—To 1st Battalions.—Captain E. V. O. Hewett and Lieutenant B. S. Mooo West Kent Regiment; Captain S. W. Hare and Lieutenant H. R. Blare, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Captain A. D. B. Buckley and H. D. Ozzard and Lieutenant J. Grattan, Hampshire Regiment. To 3rd Battalions.—Major H. Vere, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Lieutenant G. M. A. Ellis, Rifle Brigade. To 4th Battalion.—Quartermaster Honorary Lieutenant G. A. Hirst, Rifle Brigade.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence :—Colonel G. Swinley, Commanding at Sialkot, 60 days' privilege leave. Out of India.—Captain H. T. Lyle, Welsh Fusiliers, for 12 months; Lieutenant N. W. Barlow, Hampshire Regiment, for six months; Lieutenant S. P. Yates, 11th Hussars, for 95 days. Surgeon-Major J. Carmichael and Surgeon-Captain H. L. G. Chevers, for six months. Captain C. S. Chaplin, King's Royal Rifle Corps, is granted an extension of leave to the 23rd June next.

THE Commander-in-Chief's proposal that the duties of Fire Commanders, Group Commanders, Group Officers and Gun Captains should be added to the subjects of examination for proficiency certificates prescribed in para 93 of Volunteer Regulations for Volunteer Artillery Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, has been accepted by the Government of India, the Non-Commissioned Officers, however, being required to pass only in the duties of Gun Captains. It has been decided that the test shall not be a severe one.

WE have lately heard of flogging in the German colonies, now we have it in German prisons. A Berlin correspondent writes :—Some time ago a paper asserted that a flogging machine was in use at the Prison of Rawitsch. This was officially denied, though it was admitted that prisoners were strapped to a board whilst a warder flogged them. Yet even the advocates of corporal punishment will not agree with the procedure, which is described by an eye-witness in the "Posener Zeitung" as follows :—"A specially constructed board is used, to which the criminal is strapped in such a manner that the skin is tightly stretched. The delinquent receives thrice ten strokes. Each 'dose' takes ten minutes—one stroke a minute. The whip, used by a strong man, descends, of course, with great force. The first ten strokes are administered before the prisoner's dinner, the second ten on his swollen back before supper, and the rest the next morning. The third time the man is said to suffer tortures."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT.

THE final report on the wheat crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1894 is follows :—

The acreage falls short of the normal by 4 per cent. This is out of accord with the opinion expressed in the forecast last submitted, in which an increase was anticipated, due to favourable conditions at sowing time. A larger area than usual was sown with wheat in parts of the Provinces—notably in the northern districts—where last year's crop was not altogether disappointing. But the extension is much more than counterbalanced by a marked decline in the Nagpur country, owing without doubt to the losses suffered from rust last season in that locality. The Chhattisgarh crop also shows a contraction, but I believe that this is due to error in the statistics. Large stretches of wheat land lying within zamin dari estates are still unsurveyed and can be reckoned by estimate only.

The gross produce is estimated at just under 6,00,000 tons, or about half the outturn which would be obtained from the season's acreage at full standard rates. These rates, however, represent a good deal more than a bare average. A more instructive comparison is with the estimated out turn of previous years. The crop falls short of last year's by a fifth, and is only 69 per cent. of the estimated average (or normal) outturn. In two districts (Saugor and Damoh) the produce is not as much as 10 per cent. of the normal, and in the important wheat-growing district of Jubbulpore, the outturn is only a third of the normal. The Wardha district in the south of the Provinces (which fared badly last year) shows an outturn of less than half the normal. But this is due in part to a decline in the area sown with wheat.

The export trade in wheat is this season at a very low ebb. During the seven months October 1893 to April 1894, the Provinces exported only 6·82 lakhs maunds. This is considerably less than the exports of last year, when trade was extraordinarily slack. It is but little more than half the export of 1891-92, and much less than half the export of 1890-91, during corresponding periods. The Jubbulpore and Nagpur Divisions are exporting practically nothing.

Last year's kharif harvest was satisfactory, and owing partly to this, but in greater degree to the collapse of the wheat trade, there has been an extraordinary fall in the prices of agricultural produce. At the beginning of January last, wheat was selling generally at about 50 per cent. below the rate of 12 months back—at 18 to 19 seers per rupee, as against 12 to 13 seers. The fall had apparently but little connection with the character of the preceding harvest. In Nagpur, for instance, where the 1893 crop was extremely short, the rate was 18½ seers against 12 seers in January 1893. In Raipur the price fell to 26½ seers per rupee, which was 100 per cent. below that of the preceding year. Since January wheat prices have been rising. The rise has been small in the south, but in the northern districts rates have been stimulated by the almost complete failure of the Saugor and Damoh wheat crops, and are now fairly high, ranging outside these two districts about 2 seers per rupee below the rates of last year. At Saugor wheat has risen from 19 to 11 seers per rupee since January : at Damoh the rise has been from 20 to 12½ seers. But in neither district do the rates exceed the pitch up to which they have in past years been forced by a brisk demand for export, even when supported by a good harvest. Gram is still selling at 20 seers in Saugor and at 18 seers in Damoh, which are very much lower rates than those ruling last year. In the other northern districts gram is exceedingly cheap, selling at from 24 to 26 seers per rupee. There seems reason to believe that if this season's wheat crop had been up to average, prices would have fallen so greatly as to leave the cultivating classes very much where they are now so far as their pecuniary profits are concerned. But this remark does not of course apply to the Saugor and Damoh districts, where the wheat crop has been practically a complete failure.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED.

The final report on the linseed crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1894 reads —The growth of linseed has been rapidly increasing of late years, and the area under this year's crop is larger by 75 per cent. than the average area of the seven years preceding, and larger by a fifth than the area of last year. The increase in linseed cultivation is particularly large in the Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Seoni districts in the north of the Provinces, and in Wardha, Nagpur. Bhandara, and Bilaspur to the south. The gross outturn of this year's crop compares therefore much more favourably with that of previous years than would be expected from the character of the harvest—increased area so far counterbalancing the low produce per acre. The season's outturn is estimated at 17,962 tons, which, while only about half that which would have been gathered on the area under crop at full rates, is only 12 per cent. less than the outturn of 1893, and exceeds the average outturn by 45 per cent.

The export trade in linseed has maintained itself and is just now the most important feature in the Provincial produce markets. The exports from last October up to date are larger than they have been during the corresponding period of either of the three years preceding.

Prices are generally a little below last year's level, except in Jubbulpore where the rate is last year's exactly, and in Raipur where a small rise has resulted from the large export traffic. There has been very little change during the past three months.

PUNJAB RAPESEED.

The final report on the rapeseed crop of the Punjab for the year 1893-94 is as follows :—

The season which was so favourable for wheat was not equally good for oilseeds. The crop was injured in several districts by heavy rains in February and March, and in many it was attacked by insects and parasites which did much damage. The Collectors of five districts note that the area under this crop was contracted owing to the substitution of wheat, for which the season was very favourable, and no doubt this occurred elsewhere also.

Area.—The total area shown in the final forecast is 899,900 acres against 849,900 acres last year, the figures showing an increase of 5·9 per cent. This is probably only apparent, and is due to the fact that areas sown on which no crop or a poor one was harvested are included in full in this year's figures, whereas in last years those which bore no crop were struck out altogether, and rateable deductions were made for inferior outturns. The normal area (average of 7 years) is only 528,957 acres, so that the area of this year exceeds this figure by 70 per cent. The area given in the first forecast was 813,000 acres and in the second 896,000 acres.

The increase in area in Hissar is very great, amounting to 91·5 per cent. Large profits were made in this district last year by the export of this oilseed to Bombay, and large areas were sown in consequence. The outturn was moderate. In Ferozepore, the increase in area amounts to 114·8 per cent., and the crop was a very good one. In Gujrat and Lahore the increase in area was also very large, but rain injured the crop in the former, and in the latter an insect produced much too much rain did much damage, and the yield is reported to have been very poor. In Hazara, where the increase was very large 226·8 per cent., the crop was injured by insects, but is reckoned as a good one. Out of the 20 districts which send reports on this crop 8 show an increase and 12 a decrease as compared with last year's area. The crop, however, was seldom more than a 12 or 14 anna one.

Yield.—The total outturn is estimated at 112,016 tons as compared with 134,720 tons in 1892-93, a falling-off of 16·9 per cent. The outturn, however, exceeds the normal of 74,603 tons by 50·1 per cent. The crop therefore must be considered a fair one, though by comparison with last year it appears to disadvantage. The outturn in the case of this year at "full standard rates" would be 125,354 tons; compared to this the crop should be classed for the Province as a 14 anna one.

The export of oilseeds between 1st April 1893 and 31st December 1893 was 136,399 tons against 28,774 tons in the corresponding period of last year. The export of rapeseed from Karachi between 1st January 1893 and 30th April 1894 was 16,244 tons against 366 tons in the same period last year.

PUNJAB WHEAT.

The final report on the wheat crop of the Punjab for the year 1893-94 is published as under :—

The season.—The season has been a most favourable one for the wheat crop. In September the rainfall was timely and plentiful in all except a few districts. In Hissar and to a lesser degree in Rohtak the rains ceased very early in the autumn and were unfavourable for wheat sowing. October and November were dry months; there was some rain in December in 22 out of 31 districts. In January, however, rain was plentiful and in general most seasonable, and it is to the character of the season in this month that the success of theiharvest is in great measure due. The rainfall of this month exceeded that of last year. In February the rainfall was a good deal lighter than in 1893, and this was also the case in March. In some cases, however, it was heavy enough to produce rust, which did permanent injury to the crop on low-lying moist soils which in dry years are usually the most productive. Little rain has fallen since the 10th of March in the districts of the Delhi and Jullundur Divisions and in the districts of the Lahore Division, which are not classed as subordinate. These districts have enjoyed fine bright weather, excellent for bringing the crop to maturity and most suitable for harvesting operations, which are complete by this time on a greater part of these tracts.

The submontane districts of Hoshiapur and Gardaspur, especially the latter, have not fared so well. There was too much rain in March; crops on waterlogged lands were much injured; and a good deal of rust locally known as Kungi appeared. In the north-western districts, in which the wheat crop comes to maturity later than it does in the south-east, there was more rain in March, which was distinctly favourable to the ordinary unirrigated crops. In these tracts also the rainfall did not continue too long and ceased in good time to allow a period of fine weather to ripen and harvest the crop.

By this time the wheat crop has probably been cut in all districts except those in the hills. In many places, however, it is not yet threshed and garnered, and all danger of the calamity of heavy rain, which destroyed so much grain on the threshing floors last year, is not yet passed. So far, however, the season has been most favourable and there are no present signs of a very immediate change. The people have been warned by last year's experience and are getting in their crops with as little delay as possible. Dust-storms and thunder-storms have occurred during the last few days, but no serious damage has been reported.

It is impossible to have a season which shall be equally favourable to all classes of soil, and this year low-lying ill-drained lands have suffered. But taken as a whole the season has been eminently favourable; more so even than last year.

The supply of water in the canals was ample throughout with very trifling exceptions.

Area.—The area under wheat this year is estimated to be 8,265,200 acres. It must be remembered in comparing these figures with those of the last few years that they include all areas sown with a crop of wheat but which did not mature. In other words, what is locally known as Kharaba is included in the figures of this year instead of being excluded as in former cases. In all previous years a deduction from the area has been made for crops which wholly failed, and rateably for crops which partially failed. This is not now done under instructions of the Government of India, and this change has not only affected the areas of crop but also the rates per acre and the percentages in which the yield is expressed. These are naturally lower than they would have been under the old system. This explanation was necessary before proceeding to discuss the figures.

As the crop was an unusually good one this year, it happens that the deductions which would have been made under the old system on this account are unusually small.

The area is now estimated at 8,265,200 acres. The area last year was 7,019,500 acres, and the normal area, which is the average of the last eight years, is 6,569,113 acres. It will thus be seen that the area under wheat this year is considerably in excess of that of last year and much above the normal area which is the average of the last eight years. The estimate given in the first forecast was 7,570,300 acres and in the second 7,584,200 acres. The present estimate exceeds both. There has been an increase in the area under wheat in all districts except two,—Rohtak and Dera Ghazi Khan. The decrease in Rohtak was due to a deficiency of rainfall at sowing time. There in an increase in the irrigated area under wheat in that district. The decrease is in unirrigated land. In Dera Ghazi Khan it is said to be due to the failure of hill torrents and floods which usually irrigate considerable area of land in that district. In every other district the unusually large area of last year has been exceeded.

The figures for the area under wheat this year exceed those of last year by 17·7 per cent. and exceed those for the normal area by 25·8 per cent.

Yield.—The outturn of wheat this year is estimated at 2,560,241 tons. The outturn last year was put at 2,213,333 tons and the normal outturn is 1,816,927 tons; this is the average of eight years. It will thus be seen that the outturn this year is estimated to exceed that of last year by 15·7 per cent. and the normal outturn by no less than 40·9 per cent.

In only two districts is the outturn said to be less than that which would be given by full standard rates. In one of these, Amritsar, the deficiency amounts to 1·4 per cent. only, and in Delhi it amounts to 7 per cent. In the case of Delhi the cause is not apparent; in that of Amritsar there was too much rain and moisture in parts of the district and a considerable portion of the crop was injured by rust. It must be remembered that in this Province the estimates of outturn for column 8 Full standard rates were drawn up on the understanding that they would be applied to the area of matured crop. This year they have been applied to the area of crop sown which reduces the figures of comparative excellence for this year's crop as compared with those of previous years.

In 10 districts the crop is estimated at 16 annas, or between that and 17; in 12 districts it is estimated at 17 annas, or slightly in excess of that figure; in 7 disiricts at 18 annas; and in one at over 19 annas. The return for Simla, which is unimportant, has not yet been received. The figures in column 7 compared with those in column 8 show the crop for the whole Province to be rather better than a 17 anna one.

Character of the harvest.—The general character of the harvest is described in one word excellent. There was too much rain in some of the submontane tracts which produced rust and injured the crops on irrigated lands. The crops were generally very good, and owing to plentiful water in the canals in dry tracts where artificial irrigation was available the crops were also very good. The unirrigated crop was contracted in area in two or three districts in the south-east owing to failure of rain at sowing time. In Hissar, Rohtak and Delhi the crop is stated to be about average. In Gurgaon the Deputy Commissioner estimates it at 18 annas. In Karnal it is estimated at 18 annas, except in Kaithal, where it is classed as 20 annas. In Umballa the Deputy Commissioner calls it a bumper crop. In Kangra, where it is not yet harvested, it promises to be a 17-anna crop. In Hoshiarpur and Ludhiana it is put at 18 annas. In Ferozepore the Deputy Commissioner remaks that the crop is in excess even of last year and that cultivators in the Fazilka Tahsil are taking to growing wheat where previously autumn crops only have been attempted. In Montgomery it is remarked that the ears were small and the straw stunted; this is the most unfavourable comment received. In Lahore and Amritsar the crop was injured on wet low-lying lands by rust. This was still more the case on the ill-drained lands in Gurdaspur, where excessive moisture did much harm. In Gujrat the crop was good, and in Gujranwala the Deputy Commissioner remarks that the crop was excellent and stocks are full to overflowing. In Shahpur the crop is described as a bumper one. The heavy floods of last year irrigated large tracts which bore excellent crop this year, thus receiving some compensation for the destruction caused by the water. In Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Hazara the crop was good or very good: in Peshawar it is very good on irrigated lands, but not good on other soils.

In the western frontier districts the crop has generally been a very fair one, but not so unusually good as in some other parts. In Muzaffargarh the increase in area was very large.

On the whole the crop has been a remarkably good one. Competent judges who have peen 20 years and upwards in the country say that they have never seen so good a wheat harvest, and the zamindars in many places themseves admit that it is many years since they have had anything like this year's crop.

Prices.—Prices are at present ruling abnormally low in all parts of the Province. Excluding districts situated in the hills, in the return for the 30th April 1894 the highest rate for wheat reported is that given for Dera Ghazi Khan of 20 seers per rupee; in no other district it is higher than 22 seers, and the rate was below 30 seers in five districts,—Gurdaspur 32, Shahpur 33, Jhelum 32, Bannu 38, and Dera Ismail Khan 34. On 30th April 1893 the highest rate was 10 seers and the lowest 15 seers. Roughly it may be said that wheat was selling on 30th April, 1894, at half the price for which it sold on 30th April 1893.

The export trade at present is very quiet, harvest prospects are said to be good

READERS AND WRITERS.

THE Manxmen have a legend that a magician named Mannanin once kept the island hidden from the world under a cloud of mist. Perhaps he wanted to keep it sacred from the cheap tripper. If that was his object he has been defeated by another magician, Mr. Hall Caine, of the Bondman and the Scapegoat and other notable performances, including that which most concerns the present purpose, a guide book to the Isle of Man. Scott loved Scotland not more than Mr. Hall Caine loves his native island, the island of the Icelandic-Norse colonists. The day of the tourist is at hand, and Mr. Hall Caine assures him that the island is a place of unsurpassed fascination. If you are a fisherman, he writes, temptingly, come here in May; if a pedestrian, come in June, or the first half of July; if a cyclist or a horse rider, come in September; if a swimmer, come in any month whose name is without an r in it, and you will find water as blue as the Mediterranean, and clear enough to show the pebbles at a depth of five fathoms beneath you. If your fishing, your walking, your cycling and your riding are not troubled by much company, if your love of the picturesque is not disturbed by the presence of rollicking comrades, you may come in August.

Mr. Hall Caine's Guide Book is entitled The Little Man Island, and is published by the Isle of Man Steam Packet Company. It is supplied with a map, a coloured view of Douglas, and numerous black and white sketches of Manx views of sea, stream, and mountain. Few are the guide books written in Mr. Hall Caine's simple, unaffected style. With all its enthusiasm, the description is matter-of-fact and discreet. Here is a curious little passage: According to an old Manxman there (Cregnaish village) Mr. Gladstone (who visited the island some years ago had a theory that all children born in sight of the sea came into the world with blue eyes and it would appear that he united the pleasure of his coast ramble with the cross-examination of Manx women on this problem in physiology. The Cregnaish mothers agreed—their children were born with blue eyes. Mr. Hall Caine writes some pretty descriptions of the sea and land views from Snaefell, the open-air Parliament on St. John's day, at which he has seen fifteen thousand people assembled, the sailing of the fishing fleet and the harvest festival.

Miss Kenealy, or to give her full name and title, Dr. Arabella Kenealy, has won her place among successful story writers. Her novel, Dr. Janet of Harley street, has gone through five editions, and a sixth is to be published immediately by Messrs. Digby, Long, and Co. The sixth edition is to be a two shilling one. Dr. Janet is the creation of Dr. Arabella's personal knowledge and experience as a woman of science and a student of the woman question Dr. Janet is a really original addition to the characters of fiction, and as gifted with tact and good taste as she is interesting.

The plot of Relics (1 vol. Heinemann) by Frances Macnab, is of the simplest. The story, written in the form of an autobiography, possesses that rare quality of unconsciousness which reveals rather than paints a delightful personality. The central figure is an unmarried woman in early middle life, who, in her girlhood, loved, thought herself beloved, and was deceived. She comes to dwell in a restful village on the coast, and unembittered by her sorrows, she looks out on her surroundings with kindly eyes. The series of portrait sketches, of incidents of rural life, the comment of the gentle philosopher, make up almost all the book. The old-world atmosphere in which the scenes are steeped is conveyed with much felicity, imparting a sense of sweetness and reposefulness. The heroine has a great weakness for preserving relics of the bygone days; she is at heart a match-maker, and looks out for a wife for the fine young fellow she has determined to make her heir. As she weaves her innocent schemes, she watches for the girl who will care for her dear relics. It is not for us to tell how the relics play a decisive part in bringing about the happy crisis in her story. The book, in the limpid grace of its style, its tranquil pathos and humour, in the clearness of its character-drawing, is a bit of dainty literature.

In The Surrender of Margaret Bellarmine (2 vols., Heinemann) Miss Adeline Sergeant gives us a study of character rather than a romance of incident. The book purports to be a fragment of the journal of an extraordinarily beautiful woman who having married at nineteen a man twenty years her senior is left a widow before she is thirty. Of high birth she had found before her marriage perfect satisfaction in the Church and home. Her aunt, a Roman Catholic sister, thought she discerned in her niece the dawning of that spiritual insight to which the heavenly vision is at times revealed. Margaret's marriage soon blunts her religious sense. My husband sneered all my faith away. He was an intellectual man given to a bookish life. We talked of books, we lived on books, they served us for food and rest for joy and sorrow, life and love. After her husband's death she meets again the distant kinsman who first spoke to her of love and who for some mysterious reason had been banished from them house by her father. The sudden waking up in her starved heart of a yearning to experience joy and love and the conflict of her spirit are the theme of the book. It is somewhat morbid, it lacks humour, there is not a laugh in all its pages; we weary occasionally of a lack of accent in the polished smoothness of Margaret Bellermine's phrases. Nor is the hero a convincing figure; we fail to understand the secret of the spell he exercises over three women successfully different from each other. Yet for its shortcomings the book is fascinating. It is strangely sincere. We seem to hear the very voice of the women speaking to us out of the depths of her spiritual experiences.

Miss Eleanor Holmes latest novel The Price of a Pearl (3 vols., Hurst and Blackett), is clever, but prolix. Compressed into a smaller space—say to half its length—the book would have been thoroughly readable from end to end. The presentation of character, more especially that of the three men who play a foremost part in its pages, is clear and consistent: the incidental sketches are spirited, the background animated. The three closely printed volumes record the flirtations of a captivating coquette, Miss Pearl Merryweather, a young lady who is now beautiful, but bewitching. Her eyes startled you by being almost as green as sea waters, her laugh was merry but musical, albeit no one dreamed of calling her either pretty or handsome. Yet, without effort or inclination she eclipsed all the pretty girls of Fingall. Miss Merryweather's suitors were legion. Her father, a grave archdeacon, absorbed in church matters, was seriously disturbed by the constant intrusion into his study of nervous, awkward, or excited gentlemen, of all ages and degrees, and all passionately bent on marrying his daughter. As Pearl was brought up by her aunt, Lady Dalrymple, the leader of Fingall society, she understood the importance of making an advantageous match. Albeit on flirtation bent, the young lady had an eye to business. She deliberately set about making the younger son of a Duke fall in love with her for the pleasure of refusing him. One of the richest commoners in England, an excellent man, with a tragic and romantic past history, was abjectly in love with her; she could not love him, but she kept him dangling after her to the last. She loved a third man; but discovering that a stain was on his birth, and that he had no legal legal right to his name or his fortune she threw him over at a moment's notice. How Pearl is chastened by suffering and humiliation, and how the three men fared who loved her, is the theme of a novel which we can recommend to readers who have plenty of time on their hands, and who like their fiction to be of a good quality if not exciting.

Mrs. Lynn Linton's style has never been more vigorous or incisive than it is in The One Too Many (3 vols., Chatto and Windos). The superfluous woman in this case is Moira West, the lovely daughter of a match-making mother. At nineteen this poor little innocent is married to a domineering prig of past forty, with a waxed moustache and a face of steel. On the honeymoon, the husband halts wherever he thought his bride could profit by a new object-lesson, and be thus raised by a line into a more appropriate companionship with his august self. With undeviating persistence he plods on at educating and cutting down the tender little heads of his bride's independent thoughts. The story of poor Moira's luckless marriage and its tragic close is a masterpiece of trenchant presentation. The heroine is doubtless intended to represent one of the sweet girls to whom Mrs. Linton dedicates her book, who have no part in the new revolt, but are content to be dutiful, innocent and sheltered. In abrupt contrast to her is Effie Chegwin, a prize girl of Girton, and a B. A. of London. This young lady and the group of girl graduates who are her friends, smoke, take stimulants, talk slang, and are not averse to using strong language on occasions. Effie is a fine breezy creature, absolutely ignorant of what physical fear means, and having lost that ineffable something which gives womankind its essential charm. She is a thorough good fellow, downright in speech, free and easy of manner. Here is a specimen of her talk:—How are you? asks George. Prime, answers Effie. I see you are fit as a fiddle. Have one? she added, handing him her cigarette case. He prefers a cigar. So do I, said Effie, and I have some glorious fellows. In her craze for seeing, knowing, and going down to the roots, she visits the East End. She comes in contact with Socialists, dynamiters, foreign Anarchists, and finds her work among them of absorbing interest. She falls in love with a policeman who one day saved her from the evil consequences threatening her rash venture into a crowd of roughs and rowdies. Effie's pals, Miss Julia Balcarro and Laura Prestbury, are unpleasant young women, who represent the fatal results of misdirected and excessive study. One is a neurotic pessimist, and the other a dunce, notwithstanding her collegiate education and erudition. The sentimental passion of one of these girls for Moira's odious husband is the sinister motive of the latter half of the story. The book is written with amazing force; it is hard, brilliant, and unconvincing.

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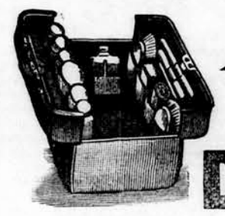

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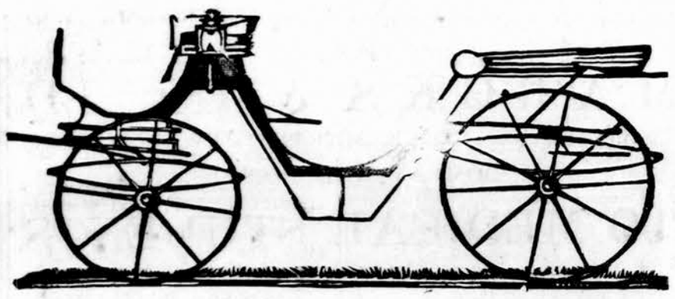

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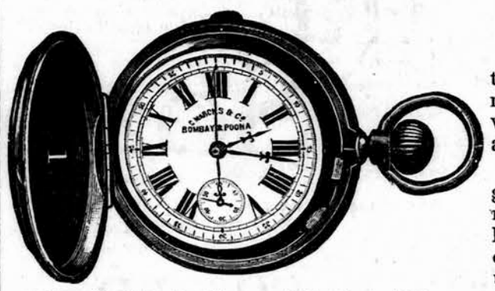

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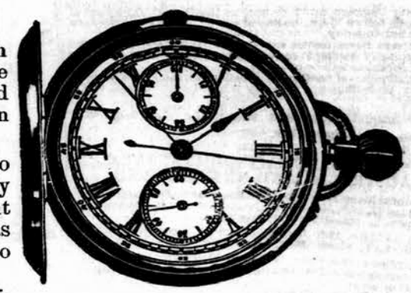

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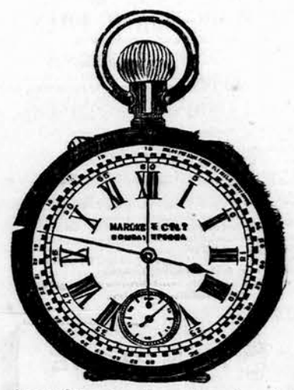

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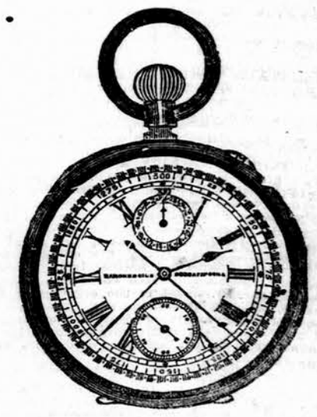

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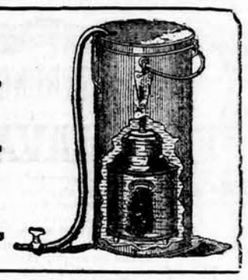

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